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Tristram Dodge

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS IN AMERICA

WITH HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNTS OF BLOCK ISLAND AND COW NECK, L. I.
THEIR ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS

BY

ROBERT DODGE

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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INTRODUCTION.

At this long interval of over two centuries since my ancestor came from England to the new world of America, and in his age, when earnest men were too much engrossed with the cares of existence to pause for their own record of the immediate occasion of their movements, any more than the soldier can halt, whilst the battle is in progress, to furnish its history; when, even in our own day, of such wide circulation for like objects, unless the traveler become official or inscribed as member of some corporate or other permanent association, or prominent in his new settlement:—it alike grows impossible even in the lapse of ten years, or less, to trace their existence or the causes of their emigration:—at that epoch, so long before the era of the press, telegraph, or post-office, when the geography of the country was so little known beyond the few northern sea-ports, the whole interior of the continent an unexplored wilderness, and, although the excellent New England system of recording by the

Town Clerk each birth, marriage, and death in their towns, as well as grants of land and membership in their Church, where such membership was an indispensable condition for civic rights or the capacity to hold land; never prevailed in the new settlement by Roger Williams and his fellow-exiles for freedom of conscience on Narragansett Bay; that gathered from the Old and New World all those who suffered from persecution, where no man was questioned for his opinions by any human authority; and Rhode Island never had any such custom of record; even that of deeds and wills was then and for many years unprovided, and no law for the record of births, marriages, or deaths existing there before 1856; which even then was left of almost voluntary compliance, without adequate penalty:—it is cause for special gratitude, when pursuing this filial duty of research for the foot-prints of our ancestor, in the darkness of that early age, and the entire silence of New England Town Records of himself or his four sons prior to the eighteenth century; that the first and only record that we have is the careful, though incomplete and rude, entries of that venerable chronicle—the ancient parchment volume, so long—even to our day—the only record of Block Island; being the "Evidences of Property of the town of

New Shoreham, Rhode Island, otherwise called Block Island." They were contemporary, and much used; by 1695 had become worn out; when the present volume one, duly copied, as he certifies, from the earlier original, was prepared by faithful Nathaniel Mott, Town Clerk.

These few coeval entries and records furnish from that remote past the highest possible evidence; so that, were any question to arise touching life or property, they would be accepted as absolute verity; and yet they are incomplete, giving no home or lineage in England, place or date of birth, time or circumstances of arrival, or date of death. But his record as one of the sixteen purchasers and original settlers—in April, 1661—is carefully given, as well as of the meetings in Roxbury, Massachusetts, at the house of Dr. Alcock in 1660, in which he shared, leaving the conclusion almost certain that our ancestor and his family of four sons must have then recently come to New England, and that they neither joined the exclusive church in either colony, Salem, Boston, Lynn, or Plymonth, held office, nor received grants of land therein; but, exiled by the persecutions of Church and State in England, they sought refuge in their own independent domain of Block Island, where they established a pure

democracy of true civil and religious liberty, continuing until our day:—whose adhesion was naturally secured by Roger Williams when, later, he obtained a charter for his infant colony of Rhode Island. Their Baptist faith and practice—unbroken ever since—and by our own line this great denomination having been introduced in New York, whence it has spread so largely over the Union, induced a close research into the Baptist history in England and the United States (perhaps never before as fully written), as well as an extended study of the political causes of his emigration. We are able, by the deeds of his sons and of his grandsons at Cow Neck and New London, as well as from other public contemporary events; records of town affairs and freemen; to fix approximately his death, his own and their probable ages; the names of the first generation; the boundaries of the "Dodge Lands" on the island; their emigration, and settlement of New London and Cow Neck; and with comparative accuracy trace them through that obscure past down to our own day; following, by patient study, the story of their constant advance over this broad land; ever foremost in the struggle with hardships and the perils of the wilderness; in the Province of New York and the Western frontier. Patriot sol-

diers and officers of the Revolutionary army, though their wives and children were flying from the murderous raid of Indians and Tories; active in aiding the infant Government on the conclusion of peace; and at the front in command against the same British marauding enemy in 1812; and already, in 1804, upon the cession of Louisiana, first to begin the State history of Missouri. And then, after leading successfully, when all others failed, in the Black Hawk War: General Henry Dodge—alike lineal descendant—organized his Territory and State of beautiful Wisconsin; in which he was emulated by his son, the late Augustus C. Dodge; who was among the first to begin his grand State of Iowa. Many of the same lineage did true service for the sacred Union in the late Rebellion; many still adorn the line of the army, and have won deserved laurels; whilst many more of his sons have achieved lasting fame in civil life by professional, literary, and scientific attainments.

Succinctly and faithfully to narrate the simple facts, from public record, has all the charm of romance; and in such a work of filial honor and duty, I feel assured of the hearty co-operation of every member of our numerous and wide-spread family: remembering the words of Macaulay, that: "A

people or family who take no pride in the noble achievements of their ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by their descendants."

With many, in the family line, but two brief entries suffice—their advent—and their departure. To their kindred, this short record of their life is full of suggestive, tender memories.

While with many, the record of their life is filled with active work for their generation, and graced with large reward. By the kindred of both this first Family Memorial and History should be cherished as a most precious heritage.

Every effort has been made to secure completeness and accuracy in the Genealogies; but, in the daily hurry of our very active and moving family; whose old homes, records, and circles, so constantly are given up for new advance, and lapse into fading memories; it grows very difficult to secure original and complete Family Records.

It is proposed, in order to secure desired corrections; and also a fitting Memorial for preservation and use in our families; to issue a second edition, with appropriate Tables for the several generations; after the subscription for this first edition is complete.

Such a second edition will, of course, be at an increased cost; will require considerable time, care, and correspondence; and can only be insured by an adequate subscription insuring the success of this first edition.

The author is conscious of many defects: inevitable to a first edition of an original, historical research: for all of which he deprecates censure: but, he scarcely thinks that, in sound judgment, he would be thought constrained to expand, by rhetoric comments, the varied and abundant material of this narrative of succinctly stated and digested facts: only to increase the volume and thereby depart from his aim of studied reserve and brevity.

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INTRODUCTION.

Difficulty of the subject ; without record, save the rude coeval entries at Block Island ; his adhesion to tolerant Rhode Island with the other settlers, and early founding the Baptist Church—the only Church on the island—show them to have been a company of Baptist Dissenters from England : and a research for the causes of their emigration educed a new and original History of the Baptists in England and here, in their political and social relations, and their suffering under the Stuarts and Tudors.

From deeds and other records his life period and of his four sons approximately determined ; the lives of his descendants of like enterprise and much achievement ; first to found the States of Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin, and their care to maturity ; with constant public service since ; and a genealogy as nearly complete as could be obtained for this edition.

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TRISTRAM DODGE

AND HIS DESCENDANTS IN AMERICA.

CHAPTER I.

OUR ancestor from England owed his *first* or *Christian* name to that classic of the "Age of Chivalry," viz.: "Tristan" or "Tristram," "le Roi." Its alleged date is about A.D. 740, and before the time of Charlemagne; when this theme, long time sung by the troubadours, from their oral tradition, was first embodied in form as an *Epic*, reaching the widest and most enduring popularity; while the *name* of this hero-king, like those of Homer's Iliad, pervaded the middle and later ages with its lustre, down to Chaucer, whose "Sir Tristram" portrays the chivalric "*Bayard;*" and in our day, that careful mediæval student, Sir Walter Scott, presents him anew in his elaborate story of the middle ages—Quentin Durward.

Its poetic antiquity, remote as the Greek ballads and myths that were embodied in the Iliad, or

the Gothic legends of the "Niebelungen Lied," was preserved in the melodious "chansons" of the careful rhythm and dialect of Languedoc by the wandering masters of the "gaie science." The *troubadours;* whose influence, as they moved, and sang through all those barbaric courts, castles, tournaments, and wherever knighthood or their ladies assembled, were the reforming element of that rude age, potent as the church, and to whom we owe the Latin tongues of Southern Europe, their advanced culture, and thereby the civilization of modern Europe.

It may now fall strangely on our prosaic ears; yet, to the students of the "Heroic Age," its traditions and verse are as enkindling as those of its associates; the legends of King Arthur, the Knights of his Round Table, Sir Launcelot, and the Holy Grail.

To *us*, it is of special interest, that so far down in the centuries, and through the darkness and tumult of English history, a thousand years after the alleged era of "Tristan," or "Tristram le Roi"; his name and renown should have become, through the Normans, so deeply rooted in rude Saxon England that it was cherished through every age, even during fierce Puritan zeal, to the restoration of the

Stuarts, and then was transported to our new world, where it is preserved in his lineage down to our own generation.*

"Sir Tristram" was a poetic creation as a history of the great knight of the *Lyonnais*, the name in romance for a part of Cornwall, England. He was an *English* knight and next to Sir Launcelot, or Galahad, the most renowned of the Knights of the Round Table. His *exploits*, as well as his *love of Yseult*, daughter of the King of Cornwall, and his

* "Encyclopedia Britannica," article, "Poetry." (Its European history.)

"The third class of Romantic traditions *then* (from about A.D. 740–814) first embodied in poetry, were those relative to the fabulous King Arthur, begirt with British and Armoric knights; by far the most interesting of which is the celebrated legend of a pathetic or elegiac character, which bears the name of '*Tristan*' or '*Tristram.*' Among all the great epic poems of love and chivalry in the middle ages, says Frederick Schlegel, the first place is given by all nations to *Tristram;* but that we may not be fatigued with uniformity of fiction, the airy and lively legend of Launcelot is placed by the side of the more grave and elegiac representative."—*Webster.*

"'Tristram Sir,' the hero of an old Cymric romance, whose adventures form an episode in the incidents of Arthur's court, and are related by Thomas the Rhymer, as well as by many romancists. The original meaning of the name is said to have been '*noise*' and '*tumult,*' but from the influence of Latin upon Welch, it came to mean '*sad.*' In Europe, it regularly entered the ranks of the names of '*sorrow.*'"

aid to Arthur in driving the Saxons out of Wessex, *were all in England.* From the dawn of chivalry and the troubadours he had been the *Hero of Western England*, the theme of its bards, and the first ballad of its youth; as the type of its *Heroic Age*, our ancestor's Christian name expressed and preserved its greatest memory.

Besides supplying to Ariosto much of his "Orlando," it has furnished many operas, as "Tristan le Roi" and "Tristan e Ysolde," by its Odyssey of love and adventure. The curious reader will find it amply told in Dunlap's History of Fiction, Vol. I., pp. 174–183, and in Tressau, Vol. IV., and it now re-appears as an English Idyll, by A. G. Swinburne.

Our ancestor appeared in America first in 1660–1, as one of the original sixteen proprietors and settlers of *Block Island*, in the faithful official record of honest old Nathaniel Mott, town clerk, copied in 1695. The ancient scribe, though writing a strong legible hand, shows by his records of the old deeds that few or none of the Islanders of that age could write their names, and he expressed the several names by imitating their pronunciation; and as with other settlers, our ancestor's name in his record "suffered a sea-change" by his pen, into "Thrustararorum Daudg," and "Thurstarorum

Daudge," Trustrome, etc., etc., until, long after those days, in the next generation, the influence of the school-master appears and rescues the name to its true orthography.

Of his origin: We may be sure he was not born in either of the New England settlements, as in all their careful records of births, and other records, his name does not appear.

Town Clerk Mott's detailed account of the preliminary meetings of 1660 shows that the settlers had then engaged and advanced the money to buy the island as their home for life. These serious acts could only have been executed by men who had at least reached their majority, or the age of twenty-one years.

He had been married sometime before: though his wife's name is not given, and in 1670, he had four sons with him as settlers, who were then admitted *freemen:* as appears [Book 1, Evidences of Property of New Shoreham (Rhode Island), page 55], viz.:

"At a Town meeting held the month of July for the year *one thousand six hundred and seventy:*

"It was resolved that the freemen of the Town their names should be recorded for the Town Record,

"thyrustarom Daudge
"John Daudge
"thrustarum Daudge
"William Daudge
"Israel Daudge."

Thus, recording in 1670, nine years after he sailed, as freemen of the Town of New Shoreham or Block Island (though only in 1672 the Town was chartered by Rhode Island): first, our ancestor and then his four sons, viz.: *John*, *Tristram*, *William*, and *Israel Dodge*. He must have been married at least thirty years before, for his four sons to have attained majority and been admitted freemen in 1670. The father, then, on his emigration in 1661 must have been, at least, about forty years old, which would place his birth-year about 1620.

We have no record of the date of his death. His son and grandson bear the same name, and the several names are frequent on the records; the distinctions of Senior and Junior being usually omitted, it is difficult to determine which one was intended. But, at pages 90–3, "Confessions of Nathaniel Briggs and Trustram Dodge, Sen.," detailing verbatim allegations of the parties to a legal contest, then settled by the warden's advice, dated December 13, 1681, and 31st August, 1682, he was

then living on the island perhaps at over sixty years old.

His name as "senior" does not again appear, but the name *Tristram Dodge*, without other designation, continues frequent in the records till 1735, which was after the death of his son and emigration of his grandson of same name to Cow Neck, L. I.

At pages 102 and 103 of Book 2, of the "*Evidences*," etc., we find a deed, dated 1st February, 172$\frac{4}{5}$, of release on voluntary actual partition, by William Dodg, and
Tristram Dodg, both of New Shoreham in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence plantations in New England

and

John Dodg, of the Town and
Colony aforesaid.

Reciting: that the parties did receive several tracts of land in New Shoreham which was their *father's:* Tristram Dodge lately deceased, who died intestate, and the said parties have ever since the death of their father held the aforesaid parcels of land in common. The one part of said land being near the middle of New Shoreham, by estimate 30 acres, bounded, etc.:

Second parcel on the East side of the Harbor (3

acres): Third parcel on the North side of the Harbor, "bounded South on the Neck fence, South-west on the pond, North and East on the Comon near the sea." (Reciting a survey, and locating each lot thereby) and Releases one Third. By their Deed of the same date, at p. 103,

John Dodg and

William Dodg: Release to Tristram Dodge several parcels of land at New Shoreham, left unto said parties by their father Tristram Dodge late deceased, "being known by the name of the Dodge Lands."

Both of these Deeds are signed by each son

his
by X
mark.

At page 40 *ibid*, we find the deed of

Israel Dodge of New London Colony Connecticut, late of Block Island, to "My brothers" John Dodge, Tristram Dodge, and William Dodge of Block Island. Date 1st October, 1720.

Conveying with full covenants, all his right, title, and interest in all the lands at New Shoreham, whereof his father Tristram Dodge had died seized,

and intestate; and the undivided share descended to him as one of the heirs in common.

There is no record of grant of letters of administration, and no other children or heirs are anywhere alleged.

That their father—the first settler—may have *died* in 1700–10, at 80–90 years of age, is consistent herewith.

After much research in England, we have been disappointed in our hope to be able to give from his English home the exact dates of his own birth and that of his four sons, and only children, who survived and emigrated; and further knowledge of his wife, family, and their ancestral home.

On this record; evidence of the highest character, it is manifest, that our ancestor and all his children were born abroad, and not in New England, before the arrival of William Dodge in the fleet settling at Salem in 1629; who was, probably, of his kindred; but of what, if any, affinity and in what year he came remains for further research, and we are even yet hopeful of some proof thereon: but he first appears in history in 1660; and may then have just arrived from England in Massachusetts, though only as a place of temporary sojourn, preparatory to permanent settlement on Block Island.

To gain a close view of the lives of our earliest ancestors, in an era when the humblest education was rare, so that none of the executive class, as we may call the great majority, were able or willing to record the facts, motives, or aims of their public conduct, we must resort to established history for the chief events controlling their daily lives, and frame our own conclusions therefrom.

By public records—statutes, and their enforcements—we know how the enthroned Church of England, from the era of Queen Elizabeth, by law begirt all Dissenters with systematic, constant, inquisitorial persecution; by heavy fines, confiscation, pillory, prison, exile, torture, and martyrdom.

With ever renewing devotion to their chosen tenets, successive generations suffered without revolt, but with unswerving loyalty to their royal oppressors and patriotism.

Their only refuge was exile to Holland; for centuries the sole nation in Europe of enlightened tolerance; but there the English refugees languished in hopeless and obscure poverty; or, last of all, banishment to what they thought the impenetrable and savage wilderness of far distant America; beyond the vast ocean, whose perils must be crossed, only to meet wild beasts and Indians fiercer still. Long

did the Dissenters hesitate and suffer before venturing on the treacherous ocean for their last resort.

Prior to the memorable assembling of the Long Parliament, in 1640, the English Calvinists in the New World of America had reached to twenty thousand souls; with small resources: and so continued till 1660, when the restoration of the combined tyranny of Church and Crown reviving the sharpest rigors of the despotic Tudor law, drove into American exile increasing numbers that steadily grew, for many years, unchecked even by the promises of the Revolution of 1688.

Dissenters in religion from the English Church were mostly Republicans in political opinion, and their persecution was thought essential to the security of the State. Oppression swelled their numbers and strength, and in 1640, rising to the front as the majority of the House of Commons in that immortal Parliament, they began the grandest epoch of English history. Every shade of religious and political dissent and opinion was there, each clamorous for the mastery; even emulating their former oppressors until their new license was checked by the dignified tolerance of Cromwell, Milton, Hampden, Marvell, and others, as they in turn secured supreme power.

For one hundred and fifty years, with brief respites, Dissenters had suffered. When, in turn, they gained supremacy, some grasped the chance of persecuting their former followers in adversity.

Among those conflicting sects, in this chaos of creeds, the Baptists held their own distinctive tenets stoutly as the rest; but never with the persecuting spirit of the ambitious Presbyterians, whose laws surpass those of the reign of Elizabeth.

In 1660, escaping from the furnace of the revived fires of persecution in England, our lineal ancestor —Tristram Dodge—with his four sons, then grown to manhood, first appear in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, recent arrivals from England. Their home of origin may yet be discovered. It was, probably, Devonshire, or its vicinity, and allied to the old Cheshire stock. His life-period, 1620—1700–10 (James I. to Anne), was the tempestuous era of struggle against the tyranny of church and king, that brought forth the grand English Commonwealth, Cromwell, Milton, the execution of the King in 1649; the revolting submission, shame, and license of the Restoration; the bitter persecution of James II.,—his exile; the Constitutional Revolution of 1688, and Queen Anne; with the develop-

ment of a Protestant Church, Puritans, Independents, Presbyterians, and Baptists.

If he left England about 1660, he could not fail to have witnessed or shared under the Lord General Cromwell, "*chief of men*," in the fierce struggle of the time; and probably in those days of bloody reaction, that swayed the English at the Restoration, when like Goffe, and many other sincere Puritans, he sought secure retreat beyond the seas, and found his fitting home on Block Island.

He had been contemporary with John Bunyan (1628–88), whose spirit seems to have directed his course and that of his descendants.

At the Restoration of 1660, the fierce revulsion of the Cavaliers, that shrank not from digging up the corpses of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, subjecting them to mock trial with the old horrors of the sentence for treason, and then impaling their heads on Westminster Hall, was of such undisguised ferocity that the former triumphing Puritans were no longer seen or heard of in England. A large number affected extreme loyalty to lull suspicion, but many who had been active and earnest in the great Rebellion, if they would remain, were obliged, like Milton, to seek concealment; while great numbers fled to remote New England, beyond the seas.

and reach of the blood-thirsty mob that gained the smiles of the royal Stuart and his advisers by their brutal violence to all who adhered to the principles of the commonwealth or a free church.

Doubtless this tempest in Church and State, at the era of the Restoration, induced our ancestor to join in the New World, with his family of four sons, that very large colony already gathered in New England, which, according to the careful research of Prof. John Richard Greene (History of the English People, Vol. 3, Book 7, Chap. 6): "between the sailing of Winthrop's expedition, and the assembling of the Long Parliament (1629–40), in eleven years two hundred emigrant ships had crossed the Atlantic, and twenty thousand Englishmen found a refuge in the West. The two hundred who first sailed for Salem (1629), were soon followed by John Winthrop with eight hundred men, and seven hundred more soon followed. Nor were they broken men, as they were in great part men of the professional and middle classes, some of large landed estates, some zealous clergymen, like Cotton, Hooker, and Roger Williams. They were driven forth from their fatherland, not by earthly want, greed of gold, or love of adventure, but by the fear of God and zeal for a Godly worship."

If this were so at the milder era prior to 1640, how vastly must this emigration have increased under the subsequent Stuart tyranny and the fierce Saturnalia of the Tories at the Restoration, when the Non-conformist clergy were deprived and thrown into jail, or abject life-long poverty, and men's lives and liberties were no longer safe from violence. Doubtless he only yielded to mortal terror before his exile from the old land; that so shortly before, under the Commonwealth, had been the home of true liberty regulated by wise laws.

His life-period (1620–1700) is of such marked coincidence with those great epochs of English history, that in his day enlisted so many in England actively to take part for the King and tyranny, or the Parliament and Liberty; that it requires no imagination to outline the panorama in which he lived.

His emigration to America with all his family—four grown sons—and property, for the life-residence of himself and all his descendants about 1660; and the significant fact that he refused to cast his heritage with intolerant and exclusive Massachusetts Bay or Connecticut colonies; but joined his fortunes and theirs with those of Roger Williams and liberal Rhode Island, previously securing his practical in-

dependence by becoming one of the original owners and settlers of Block Island; and further, that established by his grandchildren the only church on Block Island, *now* and *always sustained* and officered by his descendants, is *the Baptist Church;* when duly considered, might warrant the conclusion, that he *may* have been prominent for civil and religious liberty against the King and Cavaliers. But *merely military service*, even so eminent as that of the Ironsides of Cromwell, did not induce retaliation at the Restoration.

"Quietly and without a struggle," says the historian Greene, "as men who bowed to the inscrutable will of God, the farmers and traders who had dashed Rupert's chivalry to pieces on Naseby field; who had scattered at Worcester the 'army of the aliens,' and driven into helpless flight the Sovereign that now came to enjoy his own again; who had renewed beyond the sea the glories of Crecy and Agincourt; had mastered the Parliament; had brought the King to justice and the block; had given law to England, and held even Cromwell in awe; *became farmers* and *traders again*, and were known among their fellow-men by no other sign than their greater soberness and industry."

As a sect, the Baptists first gathered a church in England at London about A.D. 1614, or the middle of the reign of James I.; taking their origin by the small society organized at Amsterdam, that emigrated to London at that date.

"In the sixteenth century"—says Macaulay—"Quakerism was unknown in England, and there was not in the whole realm a single congregation of Independents or Baptists.".

Congregational in their church government, each society formed its own laws, and the exercise of private judgment was untrammeled. Denying all human authority, priesthood, or hierarchy, with infant baptism: insisting on Immersion as the only true ordinance for adult believers, who were equal before their Divine and only Teacher, Christ, in his Word—they embodied the best elements of Puritanism, without its intolerance, and have always been esteemed as cardinal exponents of true civil and religious freedom. They have always been a standing protest against Church Establishments and their perpetuity, by Episcopacy, or infant baptism; all human creeds, or any form of State control of conscience, so universal in Europe; whereby the Baptists, save only in tolerant Holland, were

prominently sought for and systematically persecuted by a long series of statutes enforcing the Established Church.

"The Baptists," says Bancroft, "nurslings of adversity, driven by persecution to find resources within their own souls; when they came to found a State in America, rested it on the Truth, that the spirit and the mind are not subordinate to the temporal power."

Their principles, so congenial to the spirit of the colonists, with few exceptions, took early and deep root; strengthened their successful resistance to tyranny, and became a fundamental basis or Magna Charta of the Constitution of the United States and of each State.

From the feeble seedlings of Block Island they have had a steady and immense growth, so that in December, 1885, there were in the United States three million five hundred and seven thousand and seven hundred and three Baptists officially reported.

It is noteworthy and of special gratitude, that, however persistently early legal constraint in New England, Virginia, and Carolinas sought to found Church establishments here, they all failed to take root, and lapsed into oblivion; while the Baptist

principles became the cherished corner-stone of our national, civil, and religious independence.

"In England, during the civil war, the Baptists took active part," says Greene. "Lord Manchester suffered Cromwell to guide the army at his pleasure, but they were startled and alarmed by his dealings with these dissident recruits. He wanted good soldiers and good men, and if they were these, the Independent, the Baptist, the Leveller, found entry among his Ironsides. 'You would respect them, did you see them?'—he answered the panic-stricken Presbyterians, who always charged them with anabaptistery and revolutionary aims; they are no anabaptists, they are honest, sober Christians; they expect to be used as men." Theological speculation took an unwonted boldness from the temper of the times. "Behold now this vast city," cried Milton, from London, "a city of refuge, the mansion-house of liberty, encompassed with God's protection. The shop of war there hath not more anvils and hammers working to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in defence of beleaguered truth, than there be pens and heads there, sitting by their studious lamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas wherewith to present us, as with

their homage and fealty, the approaching reformation; others as fast reading, trying all things according to the force of reason and convincement."

The English Baptists as a sect were conspicuous for loyalty and quiet obedience to the rulers of the State and the powers that be; unlike the Presbyterians, who were bitterly intolerant and ambitious of supremacy over all classes in State and Church; or the "Independents," "who," says Froude, "were not meek like the *Baptists*, who used no weapons to oppose what they disapproved, but passive resistance."

The Presbyterian rancor in the act of 1648, imprisoning for declaring infant baptism unlawful, and death to those who denied Christ or the Trinity, was short-lived; and became obsolete on the early ascendancy of the liberal spirit of Cromwell, after the death of the King and the newly modelled Parliament had destroyed the Presbyterian ascendancy. With all other acts of the Long Parliament at the Restoration, this was treated as void, as being passed during the King's enforced absence, or after his death; while it was also held, that all laws of previous parliaments and reigns, although repealed by the Long Parliament, were, on the restora-

tion of the *King* to his throne, revived and in full force.

Under the Act 35th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1593) Nonconformists refusing to attend worship in the parish churches were to be imprisoned till they made their submission. Three months' time was allowed them to consider; if at the end of that time they were still obstinate, they were to be banished the realm; and, if they subsequently returned to England without permission of the crown, they were liable to execution as felons.

Thus, no sooner was Charles II. on the throne, viz., the 25th May, 1660—the date of his landing in triumph at Dover, preceded by his declaration of Breda, promising general pardon, oblivion of all political offences, and religious toleration, which, like the many official promises of his father, proved a snare to his subjects,—the frantic loyalists were suffered to pursue their defeated enemies to every extremity.

Yet, according to Froude, the better feelings of the magistrates and administrators of the law would have fain relieved its severity even in Bunyan's case, and allowed him to escape with a light penalty, if he had not by his conspicuous over-zeal forced them to his arrest and conviction. And even then, though

detained in jail, which he illuminated with his divine dreams; he was supported there by his Bedford church, and allowed to attend its regular Sunday service in their chapel, where he and his Baptist brethren were tolerated during the whole twelve years of his nominal imprisonment, and until his release, May, 1672, by virtue of the Declaration of Indulgence of Charles II., repealing the severer Conventicle Act of 1670. And, in 1671, while lodging in jail, Bunyan was chosen their pastor, and preached regularly as such, and was allowed to receive the visits of all who desired.

It would seem almost certain that my ancestor adhered to the Baptist persuasion, from the constant prominence of his immediate family as Baptists in the church organization, that about the close of his life was established by them on Block Island; and from the significant fact that no other sect has ever been established there; and, also, that all the first settlers must have been singularly in unison with Baptist sentiments and principles, if not publicly professors of that faith.

CHAPTER II.

ALTHOUGH the holders of Baptist tenets in England were systematically persecuted from the era of the Reformation, Henry VIII., A.D. 1534, by his proclamations, inflicting banishment and death, and by royal commission to Ridley and Gardner of Edward VI., and martyrdom of Joan of Kent and others, they increased in numbers; and for their simple faith were martyred under Mary and especially persecuted under Elizabeth, by proclamation 1560, like that of her father, and by her Acts of Uniformity. They were hunted to the death, fined, whipped, and imprisoned for their religious convictions, like the early Christians. This was continued under James I., by whom in 1612 Edward Wightman, for denying infant baptism, was burned at the stake; followed by the High Commission Court of Charles I., where Laud wreaked his malice on all Dissenters and especially on the Baptists; who, however, like the faithful in the Catacombs of Rome, steadily grew in numbers and power, so that when this century of fruitless coercion and barbarity terminated,

and a new era of hope dawned with the Long Parliament, they had, in 1646, forty-six churches in England; seven established in London, of which the first, in Devonshire Court, remains to our day; and enjoyed religious liberty during the Commonwealth; until the Restoration of 1660 found considerable Baptist churches in thirty English counties, six leading towns in Ireland, and very numerous in Wales. Persecution of unexampled rigor commenced immediately on the Restoration.

Throughout all this period of persecution, the Baptists had held their meetings for worship, often at midnight, in woods or unfrequented places, without announcement, or, if in houses, in unsuspected dwellings. The minister, disguised as a carter, with smock, high boots and whip, or as a laborer, being admitted through the roof, which was also the common escape of the assembly. No music or singing was permitted, and watchful sentries were placed to notify the approach of the enemy: viz., either the informer, vicar, or summoner from the High Commission Court.

"They have been taken from their peaceful habitations," says John Stoughton, "and thrust into prison, in almost all counties in England, and many

are still detained in crowded cells, poor men, with dependent, starving families."

In 1660, John James was martyred.

In 1662, the Act of Uniformity was re-enacted and enforced. Two thousand clergymen, including Baxter, Flavel, and about thirty Baptist ministers, with many others, were imprisoned, fined, or exiled for Non-conformity. This was followed by the Act against Conventicles of 1664, the Five Mile Act, 1665, and the new Fine and Penalties Act of 1670.

"It was made a crime," says Macaulay, "to attend dissenting places of worship; a single justice of the peace might convict, without a jury; and for the third offence, sentence to transportation for years. With refined cruelty, it was provided that he should not be transported to New England, where he would find sympathizing friends; and for return before the term of his sentence, he was liable to capital punishment."

On July 26, 1660, the Baptist churches of Lincolnshire, in their petition to Charles II., say:

"We have been much abused as we pass in the streets, and as we sit in our houses, being threatened

to be hanged if but heard praying to our Lord, in our own families, and disturbed in our so waiting upon Him by continual beating at our doors and sounding of horns; stoned when going to our meetings; taken as evil-doers, and imprisoned when peaceably met together to worship the Most High in the use of his most precious ordinances. They have indicted lately many of us at the sessions, and intend to impose on us a penalty of £20—for not coming to hear such men as they provide us."

The king replied only with fair promises, and the persecution increased.

By November, 1660, Bunyan was imprisoned, followed in the next year by many other Baptist ministers.

The warfare upon Dissenters continued till the Revolution of 1688, when persecution ceased; though the Test and Subscription Acts, requiring all who bore office, either public or corporate, to swear to their faith in the Creed, and subscribe the Articles of the Established Church, were enforced till their modification by the Act of 1779; and even now the same exclusive spirit rules in their Parliament.

Lord Macaulay says of the Toleration Act of 1689, "that its provisions were cumbrous, puerile,

inconsistent with each other and with the true theory of religious liberty. All that can be said in their defence is this: that they removed a vast mass of evil without shocking a vast mass of prejudice. That they put an end at once and forever, without one division in either house of Parliament, without one riot in the streets, with scarcely a murmur from the classes most deeply tainted with bigotry, to a persecution which had raged during four generations, which had broken innumerable hearts, which had made innumerable families desolate, which had filled the prisons with some of whom the world was not worthy, which had driven thousands of those honest, diligent, and God-fearing yeomen and artisans, who were the true strength of the nation, to seek a refuge beyond the ocean, among the wigwams of red Indians and the lairs of panthers."

It seems strange to an American that it should require near three centuries for the English nation, whose historic boast is their common law of constitutional liberty, to acquire the elementary principles of true civil and religious freedom.

During this persistent warfare on their rights in England, Massachusetts colony, sharing the same pretensions of exclusive theocracy, was not back-

ward in imitation. Besides her shameless persecutions for suspicion of witchcraft, and of the Quakers, and her banishment, in 1635, of Roger Williams for his doctrines of religious freedom; she followed these by a general ordinance, in 1644, of banishment and perpetual exile, with fines and imprisonment at discretion of the magistrate, against all who held the Baptist tenets as to infant baptism and religious independence.

From this condensed history, it is plain that my ancestor, and all who like him sympathized with Roger Williams, had no home in England or Massachusetts, and that he sought his only true abiding-place—Block Island—which he placed under the sheltering wing of what was then the only free (chartered) colony of England—Rhode Island.

Without further pursuing our inquiry for the occasion of his emigration, while in that age, so deprived of the press or any record save the public acts of monarchs or statesmen of eminence, that with a private subject, we are left wholly to presumptions, we quote again from Greene:

"The sudden outbreak and violence of the persecutions (that arose on the Restoration), breaking up of conventicles, the imprisonment of worshippers,

etc., turned the disappointment of the Presbyterians into despair. Many were for retiring to Holland, others proposed a general flight to New England and the American colonies. Among the Baptists and Independents there was vague talk of an appeal to arms."

By this episode-sketch of the tumult and persecution that pervaded Church and State in the England of our ancestor, from his birth about 1620 till he and his four sons appear, in 1660–61, as settlers of Block Island, sailing thither with his (fourteen) associates from Massachusetts :—

I have rather sought to develop to my own clear apprehension, and thereby portray the elements of his character, than to invent his history, by the easy process of imagining our resolute ancestor in eminent position of active zeal for the Commonwealth, or defence of the persecuted Baptists.

He was manifestly not in favor or sympathy with the Crown or its restoration. His career in the New World plainly indicates that he adhered to the faith and practice of Roger Williams and the tolerant Baptists. Yet, however earnest his convictions in that tempest, he may have emulated the meekness and moderation of many other Baptists, or

the studious quiet of Isaac Walton (1591–1683); Thomas Hobbs (1559–1679), or his adversary Cudworth (1617–88), and others, whose opinions were not aggressive, and who remained out of the strife in word and action.

The armies were composed only of volunteers; small in number, and never reaching over one-thirtieth of the population; so that the great majority were not in the ranks, and but a very few in civil office; and thus, in spite of revolutions, the ordinary pursuits and trades went along in their old way. At that period of English history, when most of the nation could not read or write; without the newspaper and all modern means of intelligent opinion; without proper highways or the steam engine, in a small nation of about three millions, scattered over a territory only one-third larger than the State of New Jersey, but whose largest area was covered with impassable forests and morass,—the rapidly crowding events that make the history of that time so interesting, even at this interval, could only have been known on their date by a very limited circle of the metropolis, and imperfectly and slowly reached the mass of the people.

The nation was poor; nearly one-fourth of the population were dependent on parochial relief as

paupers. The average earnings of good mechanics was, according to Macaulay's careful research, not over 4s. 6d., or about one dollar a week; and the food of all below the very wealthy was only oatmeal, rye, and barley, without meat; whilst the army of the Commonwealth secured its choice recruits by the pay of seven shillings a week, an advance of nearly one-half their possible earnings.

If to this actual hardship be added the fact that all hope of social elevation was impossible, even in peaceful times, their despair would have driven large numbers to bleak and distant America for an independence.

It is not a little strange that Great Britain never had a census taken by law till 1801, while twice before, viz, in 1753 and in 1800, the bill therefor had been defeated. It was at length adopted in imitation of the United States, but it has no such aims as securing a just taxation or apportionment of representation, and is made as an accurate basis for political and economic questions.

Beyond the army lines the kingdom preserved its old tranquillity; the Dissenting chapels, in dark corners of towns and cities, were the arenas of harangue on the new doctrines of Church and State, by all manner of untutored declaimers—Fifth

Monarchy Men, Ranters, Independents, Presbyterians, etc., etc.—each, in their uncouth way, attacking the Established Church and all other sects, with equally strange and clashing theories of civil government. The great majority had no means of obtaining correct and adequate knowledge of events or sound opinions thereon.

Transporting ourselves, in thought, to the England of 1660, as our native land for all past generations, where our home was the imagined centre of every comfort and domestic bliss; and in contrast sterile, bleak, rock-bound New England, at immeasurable distance over the tempest-tossed Atlantic, the Siberia of that age, to be voluntarily chosen as our life-long home; quitting our native land forever, taking all our family and property: such a resolution evinced the utmost courage and sacrifice, only to be accounted for by persecution that rendered the much-loved home in England intolerable.

The irresistible attraction of his contemporary history, in what seems now the grandest crisis of England, must apologize for the extent of our digression.

CHAPTER III.

LET us resume our narrative—with the adventurous party of fifteen settlers on board the *Shallop*, sailing from Taunton for "Block Island," April, 1661. Their voyage, of perhaps a day, brought Tristram Dodge with his four sons, and all his worldly goods, to their landing (by tradition) at *Cow Cove*, on the eastern shore, north of the present harbor, and but a short distance south of Sandy Point, the site of the present North-eastern Light-house; and he, with the other settlers, entered the dense forests which then covered the island hills, peopled only by the savages in overwhelming numbers, without any protection; and took possession of their allotments of all the lands of the Indians, by virtue of paper titles in Massachusetts; to which the natives were strangers: and yet our entire history will be vainly searched for a similar example of uniform, unbroken, peaceful acquiescence by the aborigines. No history survives to tell how this was accomplished. The small company of white settlers must have conciliated their

vastly more powerful native neighbors by deeds of charity, which were afterwards emulated by William Penn's colony of 1685.

The allotment of land, known for generations as the "Dodges' Lands," was mapped by surveyors; but their map is no longer extant on the island, and we find it described, at the time of the voluntary partition after his death, between his four sons, by their releases of 1720–3.

It extended across the island, from east to west, through the "centre," from the old harbor on the eastern shore north of the present breakwater.

He was scarcely planted on Block Island, when he bought of the Province of New York (1665) (by the N. Y. Records—his license dated April 14, 1665) the island of 500 acres, yet called "No Man's Land," lying two leagues south-west from Martha's Vineyard.

Of his four sons—Israel, John, William, and Tristram, Jr.—Israel is on record as purchaser and settler of land in 1694, in the North Parish of New London, Conn. (now Montville), where he died in 1745.

The other sons and children, viz., *John*, *Tristram, Jr.*, and *William Dodge*, remained on the island, and became progenitors of a very numerous race; some of whom emigrated in after generations, and

whose descendants are now to be found in almost every State, and frequently in eminent stations.

The ancient records of New Shoreham occasionally contain entries of births and deaths, as well as of deeds and wills, which in Rhode Island was not by law required until 1856.

At page 44 of Book 1, Evidences, etc., we find, "an account of some persons born, marryed, and dyed on Shoreham."

"*Ebenzer Daudg*—son of Trustrum Daudg, Sen., —— —— born October 21st, 1687.

"*Josiah Daudg*—son of same, born December 25, 1693.

af *Dorcas Daudg*—daughter of same, born May 16, N694.

Thyrustarum Daudge had a son born the third of November, 1684, called *Nathaniel Daudge*.

Thomas Daudge, son of said *thyustarum Daudge*, born January 23, of January, 1684.

Mary Daudge, dafter to *John Daudg*, born the 18th of April, 1682.

"*John Daudge*, *sonne to John Daudge*, *born* the 16th of January, 1685.

William Daudge, *sond* to *William Daudge*, born the 8th of March, 1680.

"*Elizabeth, dafter* to *William Daudge*, born the last of May, 1683."

And at page 89 and 97, *Ibid*, in the "Record of the Persones born and buryed in New Shoreham to 1683."

"*Nathaniel Dodge, son of Tristram Dodge, Senior*, born the second of November, 1681.

"*Mary Dodge, daughter* of *John Dodge*, buryed January 4th, 1683.

"*Samuel Daudg, son of William Daudg, Sr.*, born in September 19th, 1691.

"*Ebenezer Dodge* [illegible] *Rathbone* married the 23d of February, 1714, and had a *daughter* named *Jemara*, born the 22d of September, 1716."

And in the

"Account of the persons born, marryed, and [illegible] on Block Island in the year 1682,"

"*John Daudg*, Junior, son of *John Daudg*, Senior, died April the 16th.

"*Mary Dodg, daughter of John Dodg, born April 18th.*

The above completes all the ancient coeval [illegible] of births and deaths of the Island Dodges. As they [illegible] are necessarily the only evidence of origin, I have [illegible]

inserted them in full, in their antique form. I annex another original of importance, being the Will of Tristram Dodge (2d). The same person is called "Senior" in foregoing record of persons born, etc., to 1683.

The Will following is invaluable, as supplying the only Record of his descendants down to 1735.

Liber 2, Evidences, etc., page 211. Will of Tristram Dodge. Dated 26th day July, 1733.

"*First*:—Gives and devises to Dorcas my wife my house and all my land on Block Island for her life, and all my movable estate indoors and out; and after her decease, the House and Land to my son Nathaniell Dodge; and the movable estate to be equally divided between my two daughters Dorcas Landworth and Sarah Mitchell; and my Will is that my son Nathaniell Dodge (who is named Executor) shall pay to my son Thomas Dodge Ten pounds; and to my son Ebenezer, £10; and to my son Hezekiah, £10; and to my son Tristram Dodge, £10; and to my daughter Dorcas, £2; and to my daughter Sarah, £2." Revokes all prior wills (attestation clauses). Proved at New Shoreham, June 7, 1735.

These entries together show, as to the births and deaths, some uncertainty and carelessness, ex. g., children of *John Dodge* (Sen'r).

His *son—John* (at p. 44) is recorded as born 10 January, 1685, and at page 97,.Lb.,

"John," his son, died April the 16th, 1682, without stating—if such were the fact—that the former was a *second* son of like name; while Mary—his daughter's birth is given the same on both "records" as Ap. 18, 1682.

Nathaniel's birth-year is given in 1681 and 1684, 3d and 2d of November, in two entries by different clerks.

RECAPITULATION.

Their wives are not named.

John Dodge. Children.

John (Jr.) born 10 *June*, 1685.
Mary " 18 April, 1682.
died 4 Jan. 1683.
John (2d) " 10 April, "

Tristram Dodge (2). Children.

Nathaniel, born 2d Nov. 1681 (or 3d Nov. 1684).
(1) Thomas, " 23 Jan. 1684.

Ebenezer, born 4 Oct. 1687.
Hezekiah, " *date not given.*
(2) Tristram (3), " " "
Dorcas, born May 16, 1694.
Sarah, " not stated.
Josiah,* " 25 Dec. 1690.

William Dodge. Children.
William, born 8 March, 1680.
(3) Samuel, " 19th September, 1691.
Elizabeth, " "last of May," 1683.

Of the foregoing grandchildren,

1 *Thomas*
2 *Tristram* and } Emigrated to Cow Neck (Long Island), where they settled.
3 *Samuel*

From Samuel descended a large family of the State and city of New York.

From the remaining grandchildren descend the families on Block Island, which now are those of

Samuel Dodge,	John R. Dodge,
Edwin B. Dodge,	Noah Dodge,
Aaron W. Dodge,	Joshua Dodge,

* Is not named in will, and may have been deceased without issue at the time of the father's death.

Nathan C. Dodge,
Solomon Dodge,
Amhad Dodge,
Edmond Dodge,
Welcome Dodge,
Caleb W. Dodge,
James M. Dodge,
Andrew J. Dodge,
Richard A. Dodge,
John W. Dodge,
William Dodge,
Lorenzo Dodge,
Samuel P. Dodge,
James A. Dodge,
Samuel B. Dodge,
Darias B. Dodge,
John C. Dodge,
Joshua T. Dodge,
Robert C. Dodge,
William H. Dodge,
Uriah B. Dodge,
Robert E. D. Dodge,
W. Ray Dodge,
William M. Dodge,
Edwin A. Dodge,
Burton B. Dodge,
Welcome Dodge, Jr.,
Samuel A. Dodge,
Ralph E. Dodge,
Rainsford A. Dodge,
Simon Dodge,
Hiram Dodge,
Gideon Dodge,
Leander Dodge,
Edward Dodge,
Nathaniel Dodge,
Edward T. Dodge.

The foregoing list of family representatives is incomplete and with some inaccuracies, due to the failure to respond to repeated inquiries for the entire list and their respective descents.

The several families of Cow Neck are, viz. :

Tristram Dodge (3) of New Shoreham) : Grand-

son of settler of Block I. of same name. Married November 28, 1741: Phebe (widow Adam) Mott. Children: Joseph Dodge, who married Sarah Hicks, July 28, 1763. Children:

Fanny, died 1843, single.

Penelope, married Schuyler Baxter, born 17 May, 1767.

Margaret C., died single, 1806.

Tristram Dodge (4), married Phebe Downing, died, no issue, 1816.

William, born May 1, 1774, married Susan Hawley.

Charity married Isaac Downing, died 1815.

Joseph Dodge, Jr., married Cath. Cheeseman (1816).

Isaac H., married Jane Burtis, 1805.

Sarah C., born 1788, died single.

Joseph Dodge, Jr. (died 1835) and Cath. Cheeseman.

Children: Hampton married 1st Sarah Underhill.

Married 2d, December 27, 1855, widow (Murrell).

Cheeseman married Martha Cornell, September 1, 1863.

Both reside in Buffalo, N. Y.

Isaac H. Dodge (died at Cow Neck, September 19, 1877) married

1808, April 20, Jane Burtis.

Children:

Martha B., married Henry Tredwell.

Sarah C., born 1816.

Joseph, born 1821.

Thomas Dodge (1), *son of Tristram* (2), born at New Shoreham June 23, 1684, (about) 1712 married at Cow Neck, L. I., Susannah Hutchings.

Children—born at Cow Neck,

William—born May 15, 1714.

Mary " March 8, 1716.

Married Thos. Thorne, December 12, 1738.

Amos—born September 2, 1719.

Thomas (Jr.), born January 17, 1722, died May 12, 1789.

Thomas Dodge, *Senior*, died at Cow Neck Homestead, where his tomb-stone is now in door-yard, July 14, 1755.

His wife Susannah died April 11, 1778.

Thomas Dodge (2), *Junior*, in 1749 married Sarah Onderdonk.

Children—born at Cow Neck,

Marie— " 1751, died do. December 15, 1831.

Peter, born 1753, died November 30, 1776.

Thomas (3), born June 15, 1755, died May 30, 1840.

Andries, born 1757, died October 28, 1762.

William, " October 16, 1761, died December 3, 1844.

Sarah, born 1764, died January 27, 1784.

William Dodge, born 1761, married Phebe Craft, died December 3, 1844.

Children :

Sarah Dodge, born September 19, 1789, died June 17, 1811, married J. Davis.

Martha Dodge, born June 9, 1791, died June 26, 1847, married Wm. Remsen.

Thomas Dodge (4), born July 2, 1793, died October 20, 1830.

Robert Dodge, born October 17, 1795, died December 10, 1857.

Peter Dodge, born April 13, 1798, died September 3, 1871.

Maria Dodge, born December 29, 1803, married W. Remsen—and widow.

Henry O., born October 13, 1805.

Peter Dodge (first) married Rebecca Ketchum.

Children :

Edward Dodge.

George K. Dodge.

Thomas Dodge.

Peter Dodge (second) married Hannah Ketchum. Children:

William H. Dodge.

Alonzo P. Dodge.

Rebecca Dodge.

Thomas R. Dodge.

Thomas Dodge (3), married Elizabeth Monfort, no issue.

Robert Dodge, married Susan Dodge (1795), son, Isaac Dodge.

Henry Onderdonk Dodge, married (1st) Elizabeth Craft, son, Jordan C. Dodge, born November 8, 1839; married (2d) Julia Oakley, children, Miles W. Dodge. Henry T. Dodge.

Jordan C. Dodge (of Glen Cove, Long Island), married Clara E. Kirby (1863), son, Herbert A. Dodge.

Miles W. Dodge (of Philadelphia), married Nettie F. Snedeker (1871), child, Ella I. Dodge.

Henry T. Dodge (Port Washington, Long Island).

Tristram Dodge, settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where he died, 1763. Married Sarah Hawxhurst, of Oyster Bay, at St. George's Church, Hempstead, Jan. 13, 1726, children,

Stephen Dodge, who, 1783, settled in Nova Scotia, pursuant to conditions of Treaty of Peace.

Daniel, who remained in New York.

Freelove, daughter, married Townsend Parish.

Among the signers to the Loyal Address of Welcome, dated 20th October, 1776, to Lord Richard Howe and General William Howe, on their arrival at New York as Crown Commissioners to the Colonies of "His Majesty's loyal and well-affected Freeholders and inhabitants of Queens County, on Nassau Island, in the Province of New York, that they 'bear true' allegiance, &c.," are:

"Tristram Dodge,"

"Daniel Dodge,"

"Ezekiel Roe and others."

This testator was a descendant of the "early settlers of Cow Bay." As appears by his will, his only sons were Daniel, who remained in New York, and Stephen, who, in 1783, with his family, emigrated to Nova Scotia; his daughters, Sarah and Anne, died single, and Freelove married Townsend Parish. Of his son Daniel, his son Daniel, Jr., died without issue in New York city about 1814, and this branch is believed extinct.

CHAPTER IV.

STEPHEN DODGE was the son of Tristram Dodge, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in October, 1783, with his wife and five children.

Stephen Dodge was born about 1748, died June 6, 1808, married Blanche Shaddon February 17, 1771, by whom he had nine children.

Sarah Dodge, born New York, November 24, 1771, died December 20, 1864.

Charles Dodge, born New York, September 18, 1773, died May 17, 1832.

Samuel Dodge, born New York, October 6, 1775, died June 6, 1852.

Mary Dodge, born New York, September 20, 1778, died 1845.

Freelove Dodge, born New York, March 24, 1781, died February, 1848.

Stephen Dodge (2d), born Granville, Nova Scotia, March 21, 1784, never married, died October 27, 1870.

Jacob Dodge, born Wilmot, Nova Scotia, November 26, 1786, died October 23, 1870.

John Dodge, born Wilmot, Nova Scotia, February 26, 1789, died July 18, 1875.

Isaac Dodge, born Wilmot, Nova Scotia, February 21, 1792, died December 21, 1878.

Sarah Dodge, born Wilmot, Nova Scotia.

Sarah Dodge married David Nichols, May 19, 1789, by whom she had seven children.

Sarah Nichols, born August 30, 1790, died 1819, married Robert Fitz Randolph, 1812. She left two sons and one daughter.

Mary Nichols, born July 20, 1792, died 1823, married the *above Robert Fitz* Randolph, 1820. She left one son and one daughter.

William Nichols, born October 22, 1794 (farmer), died February 15, 1881, married Phebe Young, by whom he had five children.

Amy Nichols, born October 22, 1797, married Henry D. Charlton (farmer), March 5, 1822, by whom she had six children, namely,

Eliza Charlton, born July 14, 1823, died February 6, 1829.

Edward C. Charlton, born February 14, 1825.

William H. Charlton, born December 17, 1826.

Ann Eliza Charlton, born November 2, 1831.

Mary Charlton, born July 22, 1833.

Randolph Charlton, born July 12, 1835. He is master mariner.

Stephen Nichols, born December 16, 1799 (farmer), married Mary Rulofson, November 3, 1823, by whom he had six children, namely,

Amy Nichols, born July 31, 1824.

Seraphine Nichols, born March 2, 1826.

Rulof A. Nichols, born December 31, 1828.

William H. Nichols, born December 2, 1829.

David Nichols, born December 7, 1831.

Stephen James Nichols, born May 8, 1834.

Charles Dodge, master shipwright, and second child of Stephen Dodge, married Mehettable Gates, September 24, 1794, by whom he had three children, namely,

Ambrose Dodge, born December 4, 1795, farmer, died June 6, 1873, married Abigail Parker, April 8, 1819, by whom he had eleven children, namely,

James P. Dodge, born September 20, 1820.

Samuel Dodge, born September 2, 1822, died October 17, 1840.

Obadiah Dodge, born November 21, 1824.

Keziah Dodge, born August 3, 1826, died January 25, 1866.

Susan M. Dodge, born July 31, 1828.

Hannah Dodge, born January 8, 1831, died January 27, 1849.

Isabel Dodge, born April 5, 1833.

Ingram B. Dodge, born March 11, 1835.

Charles E. Dodge, July 25, 1835.

Stephen A. Dodge, born May 27, 1839.

Robert Dodge, February 2, 1841.

Susannah Dodge, daughter of Charles Dodge, born December 16, 1797, died August 21, 1852, married Christopher Margeson, November 4, 1819, by whom he had eleven children, namely,

Bayard Margeson, born October 16, 1820 (carriage-maker and undertaker).

Ambrose Margeson, born July 12, 1822, died May 28, 1849.

Gilbert Margeson, born February 13, 1824 (blacksmith).

Parker Margeson, born November 2, 1826.

Thomas A. Margeson, born October 11, 1828 (merchant and justice of peace).

Harris H. Margeson, born October 31, 1830 (carriage-builder).

James Margeson, born September 7, 1832.

John Margeson, born February 17, 1835.

Lavinea Margeson, born March 6, 1837.

Christopher Margeson, born September 14, 1839.
Susannah Margeson, born October 11, 1842, died July 19, 1865.

Maria Dodge, daughter of said Charles Dodge, born April 25, 1800, married Robert Nichols (farmer), by whom she has eleven children, all married but one, and all with large families, and all living but the second daughter.

Charles Dodge's first wife (Mehettable) died April 15, 1802.
2d, married Margaret Rulofson, November 11, 1806, by whom he had ten children, namely,
Minetta Dodge, born September 19, 1808.
Helen Dodge, born September 27, 1810.
Mahettable Dodge, born January 1, 1813.
Emily Dodge, born February 27, 1815.
Charles R. Dodge, born April 18, 1817.
Louisa Dodge, born June 12, 1819, died August, 1880.
Amy A. Dodge, born April 19, 1821.
Lindley M. Dodge, born October 10, 1824.
William A. Dodge, born April 29, 1826.
James F. Dodge, born January 7, 1829.

Samuel Dodge, farmer and carpenter, married

Lydia Woodbury, January 26, 1806, by whom he had ten children, namely,

Elizabeth Dodge, born September 17, 1806, married William H. Chipman, February 19, 1838, by whom she had four children, namely,

Charlotte R. Chipman, born June 8, 1840.

Janet B. Chipman, born November 10, 1842.

Elizabeth R. Chipman, born September 23, 1845.

Harriet A. Chipman, born March 8, 1848.

Arthur Dodge, born November 9, 1808, wheelwright and undertaker, appointed justice of peace, November, 1848, also town clerk and treasurer for township of Wilmot in 1854, held both offices ever since ; married Rebecca Chipman, May 24, 1832, by whom he had five children, namely,

1. Samuel H. Dodge, born February 27, 1833 (carpenter and builder), married Mary North, by whom he had five children, namely,

Louisa, Frank, Anthony, Eva, Rebecca.

2. Sarah E. Dodge, born July 7, 1837 (second child of Arthur Dodge).

3. William W. Dodge, born November 20, 1843 (farmer and undertaker).

4. Annie A. Dodge, born October 14, 1846, married Handley Cheslay, farmer, December, 1877, by whom she had two children, namely,

Adda B. Cheslay, born January 17, 1879.

Edward Percy Cheslay, February 15, 1881.

5. Jessie R. Dodge, born December 2, 1850, died May 31, 1851.

3. Emily Dodge, born December 7, 1810, married Luther Morse, November 26, 1850, a farmer, no children.

4. John Dodge, born February 3, 1813, a farmer, married Harriet Woodbury, December 10, 1842, by whom he has two children, namely,

Ella Dodge, born January 26, 1845.

Albert Dodge, born March 10, 1847, married Adelia Bank, and has two children.

5. George Dodge, born February 22, 1815, a farmer, married Harriet Parker, February 14, 1846, by whom he has four children, namely,

Sophia Dodge, born November 15, 1848.

Beespe Dodge, born April 14, 1852.

Clara Dodge, born February 23, 1855.

Charles P. Dodge, born February 27, 1858.

6. Mary Dodge, born August 11, 1817, married

Zachariah Banks, carriage-builder, February 15, 1844, by whom she has three children, namely,

Adelia Banks, born June 26, 1847.

Thomas Banks, born September 20, 1849.

Emma Banks, born August 15, 1852.

7. Edwin Gilpin Dodge, born December 19, 1819, a farmer, appointed justice of peace, 1848, married Keziah Dodge, December, 1849, by whom he had three children, namely,

Susan Alida Dodge, born July 10, 1851, died May 25, 1874.

Bessie C. Dodge, born April 4, 1854.

Willard P. Dodge, born November 3, 1858, died October 14, 1878.

8. Charlotte Dodge, born November 6, 1822, married James P. Dodge, June 18, 1884, by whom she has three children, namely,

Edwin Dodge, born June 26, 1845.

Eugene and Augusta Dodge, born December 28, 1848.

9. Harriet Dodge, born May 15, 1825, married Obadiah Dodge, farmer, September, 1854, by whom she has three children, namely,

Abigail, Arthur P., and Carey.

10. Lavinea Dodge, born September 1, 1829, married Valentine Groop, January 15, 1855, by whom she has two children, namely,

Jessie B. and Minney.

Mary Dodge, fourth child of Stephen Dodge, married Elias Moore in 1804, by him had five children, namely,

Mary, Lindley M., Eliza, Elias, and Barah.

Freelove Dodge, fifth child of Stephen Dodge, married Isaac Longley, farmer, June, 1814, by whom she had four children, namely,

John, Darcus, Minetta, and

Jacob Dodge, master shipwright, seventh child of Stephen Dodge, married Rachel Clark, by whom he had five children, namely,

William, John, Maria, Mary, and Susan.

John Dodge, carriage-builder, eighth child of Stephen Dodge, married Mahettable Rulofson, December 3, 1818, by whom he had eight children, namely,

1. Ann Dodge, born April 19, 1820.
2. Alfred G. Dodge, born March 25, 1822, died

November 4, 1873, married January, 1851, and had five children, namely,

Ellen, Harry (a merchant), Rupert, Allice, and Hattie.

3. Priscilla Dodge, born June 20, 1822.

4. John A. Dodge, born November 21, 1826, died December 27, 1826.

5. Ethelinda Dodge, born March 10, 1828.

6. Isaiah Dodge, born May 3, 1830. Appointed justice of peace, 1878.

7. Arabel Dodge, born April 8, 1833.

8. Henrietta Dodge, born December 6, 1835.

Isaac Dodge, farmer and carpenter, ninth child of Stephen Dodge, married (1st) Letticia Charlton, July 8, 1815, by whom he had two children, namely,

Eveline Dodge, born April 19, 1816.

Edward Henry Dodge, born April 19, 1820, died December, 1824.

Isaac Dodge's 1st wife died November, 1821, married (2d) Grace Young, January, 1825, by whom he had three children, namely,

Henry Dodge, born January, 1826.

Wesley Dodge, born February, 1828.

Letticia Dodge, born June, 1829.

The present location of the lands at Cow Neck of Samuel Dodge is believed to be near the bounds of the farm of Richard Mott, Esq., which was lately of Joseph Dodge.

Wilkie Dodge, the witness to deed (1718) of Thomas Dodge and wife to Samuel Dodge, was the testator whose will is dated 1752, and father of my grandfather *Samuel;* his eldest son *Wilkie* was a captain in the West Indies trade.

He was a posthumous child, born after his father's death in 1750; master of a vessel during the Revolution, taken prisoner, and died in New York city about 1778.

I find on record in the office of the Surrogate of New York the following ancient wills, proved in the Probate Court of the Province, whose testators are above-named, viz.:

Tristram Dodge, dated October, 20, 1760.

Proved in Queens Co. 1760, December 29.

Rec. N. Y. Surv. Lib. 22, p. 313.

"Last will of Tristram Dodge of Cow Neck, Township of Hempstead, Queens Co., Province of New York."

After provision for his wife Phebe (formerly Phebe, widow of Adam Mott): Devises all his real estate to his son Joseph Dodge.

CHAPTER V.

SAMUEL DODGE, *son of William Dodge* and *grandson* of the original *settler Tristram* Dodge, was born at New Shoreham or Block Island, as appears by the record there, on the 19th of September, 1691.

He was first cousin to the two preceding, viz.: Thomas and Tristram Dodge, Jr.; settled at Cow Neck prior to his arrival.

Samuel Dodge: first appears at Cow Neck, L. I., on the records of Hempstead, L. I., by the Deed of

Thomas Dodge and
Susannah his wife
of Hempstead, Queens County
Province of New York—Yeoman
To
Samuel Dodge of the same place
Yeoman.

Dated 5, Gen. 1, and the "Year of man's Salvation (1718); Consideration £124; (Rec. 2, Lib. 2, p. 395) Conveys Farme att Hempstead of 59 acres 26 square Rods; or One Third, lacking Five acres of that Farme that was Samuel Clowes'; Bounded Easterdly, partly by Thomas Dodge aforesaid, and partly by Tristram Dodge, and northrdly by Rigbell Mott; westerly

by other lands laid out upon gate rights and southrdly by the land belonging to the heirs of John Carle deceased:"

Witnessed by
Thomas: (Jr): Wilkie:
Trustom (3) Dodge

In 1720, he is granted also:

Capt. John Cornell of Cow Neck in township of Hempstead, Queen Co. Prov. of New York to Samual Dodge of the same place, Yeoman	"*Mai'd* ye 17th March, 1720 (Lib. 2, p. 397) Con. £500 of a Dwelling house at Cow Neck nigh Cullards Cove, with adjoining twenty acres of Land."

In 1731, *Samuel* is again granted at Cow Neck, by same description; by Deed:

Andrew Onderdonk of Cow Neck Hempstead, Queens Co. Pro. N. Y., Yeoman and Gertry his wife to Samuel Dodge of the same place, Yeoman.	Dated 12 April in the year of Our Lord Christ 1731. Con. £274 12*s.* Lib. 2, p. 392.

Conveys: "a piece of land on Cow Neck; bounded Easterly by the highway that leads through ye Neck; Northerly by the Highway that leads to Landing; Westwardly by Land of Robert Hutchings and Jonathan Whitehead, Southerly by land of Andrew Onderdonk; containing Fifty-three acres ¾ and 36 rods" (with a survey description).

Will of *Tristram "Dodge"* (3) of ye Township "of Oyster Bay; Queens Co. Nassau Island and Colony of New York." Died 1760.

1. After his wife's death Devises all his Real Estate in "Equal Halfs" to his sons *Daniel* and *Stephen* Dodge, and then makes the following bequests

2. To my daughter Sarah—one feather bed.

3. To do. Freelove (wife of Townsend Parish) same; and to do. Sarah and Anne the personalty in equal shares.

Will of *Wilkie Dodge* (son of Samuel—son of William Dodge who was *son of Tristram* (1).

Will dated Feb. 13, 1752—Rec. Lib. 18, p. 148 of "Wilkie Dodge of Flushing, Queens Co. on Nassau Island, Province of New York."

First Devises "to *my son Samuel*, lot of land at Cow Neck, Nassau Island, near the land of my father joining to the Creek."

Bequeaths to his daughter Sarah, and to his youngest son, Jesse, each—certain silver plate.

Appoints as executors his father Samuel Dodge and his brother Samuel Dodge and Mary Dodge, wife.

He was interred in the Quaker burial-ground at Cow Neck.

Will of *Samuel Dodge:* (father of said Wilkie born at Block Island, 1691, as above).

Dated New York, May 23, 1761. Proved N. Y., ——, 1766. Lib. 23, p. 28.

After bequests for her life to his wife Elizabeth:

2. Devises Lot of land in Queen St. to his *son Jeremiah;* do. next Lot do. do. do. Samuel.

3. His whole estate (except as follows) to his said two sons and daughter Deborah.

4 To his grandson, *Samuel*, son of Wilkie (deceased), "all that ground in Cow Neck, L. I., near the house of Joseph Dodge, lying on the South side of the road, that leads from said house up the Neck between said road and the farm of Oliver Baxter, be it more or less."

His *grandson Samuel Dodge*, son of *Wilkie* as above, was the Author's *grandfather*, and of the *fourth generation* in *descent from Tristram* (1), *the original settler of Block Island.*

In this historic narrative the scene now changes to Ulster County, State of New York, Township of *Marbletown*, where it continues during part of the war of the American Revolution, and finally to the city of New York.

Ulster County, New York, in 1683, by the Colonial Governor, Lovelace, was organized by Charter dated 1st November, "to contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Foxhall, and the New Paltz, with all villages, neighborhoods, and Christian inhabitants, from the Murderer's Creek near the Highlands to the Sawyer's Creek."

Orange County, formed also in 1683, comprises all the region West of Hudson River and South of Murderer's Creek.

Both counties were then the wilderness frontier, and without any attempt at settled boundaries, till 1774, and the Colonial Act "To run the boundary of Ulster and Orange County, from the East side of the Shawangunk Mountains to the Delaware River." Ulster County included the country generally be-

tween the Hudson and Delaware Rivers. In 1797, part of Delaware County; 1800, part of Green County; 1809, part of Sullivan County were annexed; and in 1798, part of Ulster County was annexed to Orange County.

By 1809 the two counties attained their present bounds.

During the Revolutionary period, that ensued so soon after the first colonial act (1774), "to run the boundary between Ulster and Orange Counties," there was no time to survey and map boundaries of the vast unexplored wilderness called "Ulster," from his native county in Ireland, by Gov. Lovelace, at the same time when he took possession for James II., Duke of York, of the Dutch fort "*Ronduit*," on Hudson River, and their walled town, which he named "Kingston," and the next Dutch "Nieuw Dorp," that he named "Hurley:" both from his home in Ireland.

In fact, throughout the Revolution, the two counties formed one; the inhabitants of Ulster being designated as of Orange County, and those of Orange called of Ulster County.

Marbletown was patented June 25, 1703, to Col. Henry Beekman and associates—*thirteen* in all—who held all the lands in common, till surveys and

allotments made were filed under the State law of 1783. The town was organized in 1788.

It was an old settlement at the time of the Revolution, but with undefined boundaries. There was no other settlement south of it to the Delaware River; and until long after the Revolution *Marbletown* was the name of the whole unexplored frontier region of Ulster County, extending along the Esopus and Rondout creeks. The origin of the name is from the large deposit of a very hard white limestone there, still abundant, and in those days reputed to be a good building *marble*.

This town now lies on the old High Road south-west from the city of Kingston, to the Delaware River, along the Isthmus of fertile farms between the Rondout and Esopus creeks; in their Valley guarded on the west by the Shawangunk Range; and on the east by the Shandaken or lower Catskill Mountains.

The settlement was on Rondout and Esopus creeks. The mountains were the war-paths of the hostile Indians; of whom the Six Nations, under their chief (of the Mohawks), Joseph Brandt, were subsidized through the brutal policy of the British Government, by treaty with Sir Guy Carleton at Montreal, Governor of Canada, through the price of

a guinea for each white scalp delivered there; to every extent of murder and rapine in their stealthy and frequent raids upon the scattered settlers of the frontier valleys.

The family record of the parents of my grandfather, which he must have had, is now lost; perhaps in their burning home in Rondout Valley.

His life-period was perhaps from 1740–1800, and he was doubtless born at Cow Neck on the homestead farm of his grandfather, whose name he bore.

He married *Deborah*, daughter of Dr. Robert *North*, of Dutchess County, New York (born in London, England), about 1769, and settled in Marbletown, Ulster County.

By contemporary evidence from a deed by John Allen and wife to Robert North (1764), of a lot of land in Rosevelt Street, New York City, witnessed by Samuel Dodge, my grandfather and his father-in-law were inhabitants of New York City in 1764; where probably the marriage, whose evidence is lost, occurred.

Samuel Dodge, my grandfather, with his wife were early settlers in Marbletown, upon the banks of Rondout Creek not far from Hurley; and here

his earlier children were born. The six children subsequent to 1779 were born in New York City.

At Marbletown:

Wilkie Dodge, born 1771.
Mary " 1773, August 9.
Daniel " 1775, April 5.
Moses " 1777, January 5.
Robert—my father—1779, April 17;
died 1825, December 14, at New York.

At New York City.

James born 1781, April 8.
Andrew " 1783, June 4.
Katharine " 1785, October.
Margaret " 1787, February 2.
Charles " 1790, March 25.
Katharine (2) " 1792, January 16.

All of those, now deceased, left no surviving representatives.

Grandfather had been long married, and settled in Marbletown, when the first shot at Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775, was fired "around the world."

"Upon tidings of the battle of Lexington," says Colonel Marinus Willett, in his narrative (1795) of

"Proceedings in New York City," "the most active of the citizens formed themselves into a voluntary corps, assumed the command of the city, and possessed themselves of the keys of the custom house and public stores.

"There was a general stagnation of business; armed citizens constantly paraded about the city without any definite object. The British garrison was confined to their barracks (in the Park), etc. The unsystematic and confused manner in which things were conducted manifested the necessity of forming some regular plan of government; to effect which a meeting of the citizens was requested at the merchant's coffee-house; where it was unanimously agreed that the government should be placed in the hands of a committee, and solemn resolutions entered into to support these measures until further provision should be made by the Continental Congress which was shortly to meet in Philadelphia.

"The sacred honor of the citizens being pledged at the same time to support the measures of Congress. A committee of one hundred citizens was then formed and the pledge of Association generally signed."

Gaine's New York *Gazette and Weekly Mercury*, for Monday, May 1, 1775, says:

"The following Association was set on foot here last Saturday (April 29), and on that day it was signed by one hundred of our principal inhabitants. It is to be transmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be signed by all ranks of people."

(Annexing a copy of the following General Association.)

"Calendar of Papers and MSS. of the Revolution, N. Y., 1868.

"General Association,"

Goshen, Orange Co.

April 29, 1775.

"A general association agreed to and submitted by the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Orange in the Province of New York.

"Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety; and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government: We, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the County of Orange,

being greatly alarmed at the avowed designs of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scenes now acting in Massachusetts Bay: Do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves, and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country; to adopt, and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by the Provincial Congress, for the purpose of preserving our constitution, and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our respective committees respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order and the safety of individuals and private property.

"Adopted in Marbletown, Ulster Co.

5 June, 1775.

Levi Pawling,

Chairman.

"Signed

(with many others)

Samuel Dodge."

In the same Calendar we also find the following petition:

"PETITION FROM MARBLETOWN, ULSTER COUNTY.

"MARBLETOWN, *March*, 1776.

"To the Hon. the Provincial Congress for the Province of New York:

"The petition of Josiah Robertson, Johannis Tack and others, of Marbletown, in the county of Ulster, Province of New York, Humbly sheweth, that whereas the Township of Marbletown, formerly contained a sufficient number of men for three distinct companies of militia, which although increased since that time, was by the committee of said town, for local convenience only, divided into two beats or districts, and now form two companys of upwards of one hundred men each. And whereas certain dissatisfactions have arisen about the choice of a Capt[n] in the Southwest district of said Township, which we humbly conceive may have an evil tendency to disunite the good people of this town, if some suitable remedy be not applied in time. And whereas it is judged that the most effectual method for removing dissatisfactions from among us would be for to raise a Company of Grenadiers, under the command of Charles W. Brodhead, Capt.,

Jacob Delamater, 1st Lieutenant, Moses M. Cantine, 2d Lieutenant, and Jacob Chambers, Ensign.

We therefore having obtained the previous approbation of the commanding officer of this Regiment, together with ye Committee and ye officers of ye militia of said township, Humbly pray that we may be imbodyed into a company of Grenadiers in said Regiment and that the said Charles W. Brodhead, Jacob Delamater, Moses M. Cantine and Jacob Chambers may be commissioned as above mentioned, and your Petitioners shall ever pray."

(Signed with 69 others, whose representatives are still inhabitants of Marbletown) by

Samuel Dodge.

(Indorsed March 20, 1776.) "Petition of the Marbletonians. They are grown to the stature of Grenadiers. Let them be commanded as such by Charles W. Brodhead. Amen."

In 1778 *said Samuel Dodge* signs the petition to Gov. George Clinton, of the inhabitants of Rochester, then lately organized from Marbletown, for protection against the Indians.

The organization of the Revolutionary American armies was very imperfect and but few traces remain. It is believed that these Grenadiers were

soon mustered into service and marched to join Gen. Gates at Saratoga, in which victory grandfather shared, and continued with the army till after 1779, when he returned to New York City, where he died.

Robert Dodge, my father, was born as above at Marbletown, Ulster County, New York, April 17, 1779; and in August ensuing his mother fled with him, her infant fifth child, on a raft upon the Rondout Creek and Hudson River at night, their path lighted by the flames of their cottage that perished amid the yells of the savages and Tories, to his future home—New York City; in which he was reared and passed his life. His mother was alone in her hour of trial; grandfather being absent on duty in the army under General Gates. She took with her all her five children, the oldest being only of eight years. Grandfather joined them in New York City soon after, on leaving the army.

The plundering and burning raid of the Indians and Tories had destroyed nearly all the family property; and the nurture and education of a large family was due to their sterling energy and thrift.

"Robert learned his trade." In those early days, few began life with any other resource; and the

founders of the best of our city families, now conspicuous for antiquity and wealth, were mostly mechanics. His fellow-apprentices were Gerardus and William Post, Stephen Allen, John Targee, Jacob Harsen, and many other equally well-known and honored citizens, who achieved their own fortunes and high stations as the just reward of their useful lives.

Father was an officer of the City Artillery stationed at Fort Green in 1812; also an active life-long member of the Mechanics' Society and of the Volunteer Fire Department of the city; assistant foreman of Company No. 15, to Mr. Peterson, and his successor; also of the Society of Tammany at its origin, when representing the spirit and precepts of Jefferson and Tompkins.

In the New York City Directory (vol. 23) for 1812–13 is an appendix, in which, as advertisement, is a very copious account of the origin, purposes, and organization of the Tammany Society, their processions, celebrations, etc., signed by all the officers and Sachems in their quaint style and titles.

Sachem of the South Carolina or Raccoon Tribe

Robert Dodge.

On the same page appears Stephen Allen as Sachem of the New Jersey or Tortoise Tribe.

It is part of our earliest civic memories how these honored fathers appeared as Sachems in Indian bravery, leading the hosts of Tammany's warriors in many a city procession and pageant.

He was conspicuous in devotion to duty in every relation, and especially as an officer in the Fire Department, at the first fire of the old Park Theatre, and the wide desolation, in 1811, of the great fire in Chatham Street, where he led his men into the seething flames repeatedly, saving lives and property. To such fearless exposure and self-sacrifice might be attributed the paralysis which so early (1824) checked his manly vigor and fatally terminated his life after a year's illness, December 14, 1825, in his forty-seventh year.

Robert Dodge and *Eliza Pollock Fowler* were married at New York City, January 3d, 1801.

Children :

Ellen R. Dodge, born 1801, October 16; died 1802, September 23.

Samuel N. Dodge, born 1802, December 4; died 1865, April 14.

Mary E. Dodge, born 1804, November 17; died 1885, November 2.

Robert and William, born 1806, September 20;

died, Robert, 1807, January 8; William, 1864, July 12.

George R. Dodge, born 1809, February 20; died 1866, August.

Robert E. Dodge, born 1811, September 20; died 1812, August 10.

Martha A. Dodge, born 1813, January 17.

Henry S. Dodge, born 1815, November 12; died 1855, September 17.

John R. Dodge, born 1818, May, 16; died 1828, September 2.

Robert Dodge, born 1820, December 15.

Eliza P. Dodge, my venerated mother, whose honored membership of the Baptist Church in New York City for over fifty years, as well as her model life of beneficence, made her so widely known and beloved, was born at Bayside, near Flushing, Long Island, on the 10th day of September, 1783, and she died in New York City, 10th November, 1863.

She wore the silver crown of eighty years for just two months—"when she was not, for God took her."

Their sons have proved not unworthy.

Samuel North Dodge was for some years President of the Seventh Ward Bank, New York City,

and few in the busy city attached a larger circle of valued friends.

George Riker Dodge long resided in Baltimore, where he died. He was a prominent Unionist there, when, in the late Civil War, the rebels in that city sought to draw Maryland into the Confederacy. On July 10, 1861, by order of General Banks, in command, he was appointed Marshal of Police, or Provost Marshal at Baltimore; and by the order of General Banks's successor, Major-General John A. Dix, he arrested the Mayor of the city and the delegates to the State Legislature, and saved the city and State in the Union.

Scharff's History of Maryland, vol. 3, pp. 439–41, says:

"Gen. N. P. Banks, in command at Fort McHenry.

"BALTIMORE, *July* 10, 1861.

"By virtue of authority vested in me, as commanding officer of this Department, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, George R. Dodge, Esquire, of Baltimore, Marshal of Police: and Colonel John R. Kenly, who, being relieved of this service, at his own request, now assumes command of

the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, on the Upper Potomac, in the State of Maryland.

"N. P. BANKS,
"U. S. Maj.-Gen."

"The appointment of Mr. Dodge, as Provost Marshal of Baltimore, was accompanied by the withdrawal of the troops from the central part of the city; and from that time until the restoration of peace, the Police Department of Baltimore was under the military power of the Federal Government."

"TO GEORGE R. DODGE, ESQ.,
"Provost Marshal.

"12 *September*, 1861.

"Arrest without one hour's delay: George William Brown, Mayor of Baltimore, and the within named delegates to the Legislature.

"JNO. A. DIX,
"U. S. Maj.-Gen."

Henry Swartwout Dodge was a distinguished member of the Bar of New York City, and, from excessive professional labor, died in his fortieth year.

Samuel North Dodge married (1837) Clara Whit-

ing, sister of the late Hon. James R. Whiting, eminent as District Attorney and Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

Their eldest daughter, Clara, is wife of Henry Morton, Ph.D., President of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., and of much scientific repute.

Mrs. Eliza P. Gibson, widow, her sister, are all that survive of his family.

Henry Swartwout Dodge married (1836) Mary D. L. M. Moore (died 1848); he died September 17, 1855, leaving his daughter, Katharine Alice Dodge, and his son, Henry M. Dodge, who married (1880) Annie B. Keeler. One child, Harold Dodge.

Robert Dodge married (May 16, 1867) M. Annie Roe, daughter of the late Charles Roe, Bayside, Long Island.

Martha Ann Dodge married (August 9, 1841) A. L. DeCamp, only surviving child, R. L. DeCamp.

Wilkie Dodge (father of my grandfather) and his wife, Mary (daughter of Thomas Hunt, of Hunt's Point, Westchester County, New York, born 1725), died, New York, July 23, 1796.

Children:

Samuel.

Wilkie, died 1778, at Hunt's Point.

Sarah, born May 24, 1749, died, New York, January 24, 1795, interred at St. Paul's, East Chester, married (June 3, 1769) Comfort Sands, who was early prominent as a Whig patriot of New York City, and merchant, Commissary General of the Revolutionary Army and Commissioner of Accounts.

Wilkie Dodge died at Cow Neck, Long Island. He was a ship-builder at Whitestone (town of Flushing, Long Island) for many years, where he lived till shortly before his death (by consumption), he moved to Cow Neck.

Comfort Sands, born at Cow Neck, Long Island, early settled as a merchant in New York City, and was active in resisting the British oppression. In 1765, on the arrival at Burling Slip of the brig from London, bringing the first cargo of stamps, he aided in removing her bales of stamped papers in the night, and in taking them to the beach of Colonel Rutger's farm (now Seventh Ward), East River, where they were burned.

1774. Member of the first Continental Congress

and one of Committee of Sixty, to secure compliance with their resolutions of non-importation.

1775. On the tidings of the conflict at Lexington reaching New York City, by the meeting of citizens, he was appointed and served on the Committee of One Hundred, to see to the "execution of the non-importation resolve, and provide for the public safety."

In 1776, the Non-Importation Association with his signature was published.

1775, November 7, he was elected to the Provincial Congress, serving until June 30, 1776, and also as one of the pay table, and on the Committee of Safety. In 1776, appointed Auditor General of the State of New York, serving until 1782.

1777. One of the Commissioners appointed by the Continental Congress for New York to meet at New Haven with members from other States, to regulate prices of articles for army.

He was baptized and communed in St. Paul's Church, New York City, in 1767, the year of its erection, and was its oldest member at his death in 1834 (in Hoboken, New Jersey).

1784. On the organization of the "Bank of New

York," March 17, 1784, he was chosen on the first Board of Directors. It was then the only bank in the city; and, relatively, the Directors were like Governors of the Bank of England.

CHAPTER VI.

JEREMIAH DODGE, brother of Wilkie, above named, and uncle of my grandfather, born at Cow Neck, Long Island, May, 1716, died at New York City, 1800, married October 6, 1737, Margaret Vanderbilt (born 1718; died, New York, 1804).

True to ancestral faith, Jeremiah Dodge planted the first Baptist Church in New York City. Dr. Robert North, from London, and Samuel Dodge, of my kindred, joined with him from the outset.

In 1745, at the house of Jeremiah Dodge, in New York City, the Baptists first gathered in prayer meetings, at which Dr. Robert North and a few more regularly attended every week. He and Dr. North invited the Rev. John Pyne, of Fishkill, to preach to their meeting, and he officiated till his death, 1750; when they united with the church at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, and its pastor, Rev. Benjamin Miller, preached to them at intervals from 1753. The assembly increased so much that they

hired a larger room in a rigging-loft in Cart and Horse Lane (now William Street, from Fulton to John Street) for one year, after which they continued their meetings at the house of Joseph Meeks for a year.

In 1760, they bought part of a lot on Golden Hill (John Street).

In 1762, the *first* or earliest Baptist Church of New York City was organized with about twenty members, in the Golden Hill Meeting-House.

Jeremiah Dodge,
Dr. Robert North,
Samuel Dodge, and
Margaret Dodge, its first members, are justly to be recorded as the Patriarch founders of the denomination in New York City.

Their first pastor was the Rev. Stephen Gano. He was a leading patriot, and early became Chaplain in the Revolutionary Army, New York Line, serving until the Peace. In 1787 (according to a letter from New York City, by Hon. William Grayson to James Monroe, 22d October, 1787), "Rev. Dr. Gano, with his whole congregation, about five hundred, would, it was said, early leave to settle in the new lands of the Ohio purchase."

Dr. Gano, with some associates, soon after settled

in the Ohio purchase, where he lived till his death. The society remained.

The Records of the present First Baptist Church, New York City, begin on June 12, 1762, and of those members of the church at Scotch Plains dismissed, as above stated, to form the above church in New York City, are:

Jeremiah Dodge,

Samuel Dodge, and

Margaret Dodge, who sign Covenant on organization June 19, 1762.

Samuel Dodge (born 1730) was chosen clerk, and Rev. Stephen Gano, pastor.

From its locality, it was then popularly known as the "Golden Hill Baptist Meeting."

1770. June 4.

Jeremiah Dodge,
Margaret Dodge,
Samuel Dodge,
} Dismissed to form Second Baptist Church, N. Y. City, in Fayette, now Oliver St.

Samuel Dodge, baptized 1756.

Margaret Dodge, " 1805, August 6.

Eliza P. Dodge, " 1810, June 6, in the First Baptist Church, and on February 10, 1812, dismissed, at their request, to unite with the (Second) Baptist Church in Fayette (Oliver) Street, whose

pastor was the Rev. John Williams, father of the late Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams.

Jeremiah Dodge, born May, 1716, died in N. Y., 1800.

Married, October 6, 1737,

Margaret Vanderbilt, born 1718, died April, 1804.

Rev. John Dodge, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y., born February 22, 1738, died April 13, 1816.

Samuel Dodge, born August 9, 1758, died October 20, 1820.

Jeremiah Dodge, born October 15, 1755, died September 24, 1813.

Margaret Dodge, born July 23, 1745, died April, 1823.

Marcia Dodge, born January 12, 1751.

Mary Dodge, born June 7, 1753, died October 21, 1755.

Elizabeth Dodge.

Rev. John Dodge (Baptist), born February 22, 1738, died April 13, 1816.

Thrice married: 1st, married, December 23, 1759,

Elizabeth Denton, born September 30, 1741, died March 8, 1762.

Jeremiah Dodge, M.D., Dutchess Co., N. Y., born May 18, 1761, died September 11, 1842.

2d, Married, February 7, 1763,

Annie Smith, born April 2, 1741, died May 13, 1774.

Anna Dodge, born December 27, 1763, died September 1, 1764.

John Dodge, born October 7, 1768, died October 16, 1768.

Phineas Dodge, born February 2, 1772, died June 16, 1772.

3d, Married, October 13, 1777,

Keziah Newcomb, born November 7, 1758, died February 1, 1814.

John Dodge, M.D., Clinton, N. Y., born July 7, 1778, died October 27, 1849.

Samuel K. Dodge, Honesdale, Pa., born October 12, 1779, died September 12, 1863.

Elizabeth Dodge, born June 29, 1782, died June 29, 1855.

David S. Dodge, Alton, Ill., born December 23, 1783, died November 2, 1872.

Margaret Dodge, born February 27, 1786, died August 8, 1788.

Sarah Dodge, born March 17, 1788, died April, 1874.

Marcia Dodge, born August 16, 1790, died September 11, 1854.

Adam T. Dodge, Brooklyn, N. Y., born July 23, 1792, died October 8, 1872.

Cyrenius N. Dodge, New York, born August 13, 1794, died February 14, 1863.

Margaret Dodge, born December 21, 1796, died December 25, 1850.

Edwin Dodge, died Grand Gulf, Miss., born December 21, 1798, died October 9, 1836.

Keziah Dodge, born February 17, 1801, died 1865.

Samuel Dodge, born August 9, 1758,

Married

Ann Stansbury, of Baltimore, Md.

No children.

Jeremiah Dodge, born October 15, 1755, died September 24, 1813.

Married

Sarah Frost, born February 26, 1762, died November 29, 1824.

John Dodge, born May 18, 1779, died December 6, 1831.

Jeremiah Dodge, born July 23, 1781, died January 11, 1860.

Samuel Dodge.

Margaret Dodge, born October 23, 1787,
Susan Dodge.

Adam Todd, born June 2, 1746,
Married
Margaret Dodge, born July 23, 1745, died April, 1823.

David Stodder, 2d,
Married
Marcia Dodge, born January 12, 1751.

William Halleck
Married
Elizabeth Dodge.

Jeremiah Dodge, born May 18, 1761, died September 11, 1842.
Married
Esther Lane.

David L. Dodge, born February 21, 1790, died October 6, 1873.
Benjamin Dodge died single.
John Dodge,
Elizabeth Dodge.

John Dodge, born July 7, 1778, died October 27, 1849.

Thrice married; 1st, married, October 26, 1803,.

Sallie M. Hawkins, born October 19, 1788, died April 10, 1811.

Joseph Dodge, born July 15, 1804, died April 9, 1808.

Keziah C. Dodge, born May 7, 1806, died May 6, 1872.

Jeremiah Edwin Dodge, Lancaster, Wis., born February 20, 1809, died 1877.

2d, married, December 22, 1811,

Sophia Cheesman, born May 21, 1792, died October 11, 1827.

Nathaniel Dodge, born February 21, 1813, died December 21, 1813.

John Dodge, M.D., Grant Co., Wis., born November 5, 1816, died March 14, 1869.

Cheesman F. Dodge, N. Y., born March 22, 1817.

Samuel Dodge, M.D., Poughkeepsie, born August 26, 1819, died June 30, 1863.

Margaret Dodge, born October 16, 1821.

Robert L. Dodge, Judge Common Pleas, Kingston, Mo., born November 16, 1823.

David Dodge, Esq., Kerwin, Kansas, born January 20, 1826.

3d, married, December 18, 1828,

Mehetable Mosher, born November 13, 1810, died January 27, 1841.

Sarah Dodge, born September 2, 1829.

Marcia E. Dodge, born March 29, 1831, died November 27, 1878.

Benjamin Franklin Dodge, born July 15, 1832, died Holly Springs, Miss., 1856.

Abraham Dodge, born July 22, 1838, died 1863, killed in battle, last war, 10th Reg. Wis. Vol.

Samuel S. Dodge, born October 12, 1779.

Stephen Dubois

Married

Sarah Dodge, born March 17, 1788, died April, 1874.

Robert Lawrence

Married

Marcia Dodge, born August 16, 1790, died September 11, 1854.

William Wilder

Married

Keziah Dodge, born February 17, 1801, died 1865.

Edwin Dodge, born December 21, 1798, died October 9, 1836.

Married, 1st,

Annabella Dodge.

David L. Dodge, born February 21, 1790, died October 6, 1873.
Married
Mary Flagler, born January 31, 1793, died March 13, 1869.

Catharine M. Dodge, born July 13, 1813.
John A. Dodge, born October 16, 1818, died New York, 1881.

George Mosher
Married
Catharine M. Dodge, born July 13, 1813.

John A. Dodge, born October 16, 1818, died 1881.
Married, 1st,
Annie S. Brown, who died leaving son,

Henry C. Dodge,
Married, 2d,
Parthenia J. Stevenson.

William S. Dodge, died
Annie Dodge, died
John Dodge, died
William D. Dodge, died
Mary F. Dodge,

Richard H. Dodge,
Elizabeth H. Dodge,
Cornelia A. Dodge,
Edward L. Dodge.

Henry C. Dodge, eldest above, at the age of sixteen years, was appointed Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, graduating in June, 1864; he was, as 2d Lieutenant, ordered to U. S. 2d Artillery of the Potomac Army under Gen. Grant, and served till the end of the war, and one year in garrison at Fort Riley, Kansas. In 1870, the Second Artillery was ordered to the Pacific Coast. He had been promoted Captain, and was stationed at Portland, Oregon; and was thence ordered to Sitka, in Alaska, where he remained in command for about a year and a half, when his regiment being ordered to the Atlantic Coast, was relieved by the 3d Artillery at Sitka. Captain Dodge was detained, to turn over the U. S. property to his successor, until January, 1873, when he left Sitka for Portland, in Oregon, on the steamer George H. Wright; which was never heard from, but is supposed to have been lost in a violent storm on her passage through Queen Charlotte Sound. A revenue cutter in search found fragments of wreck along the Sound, and learned

from the Indians of the coast that some U. S. officers and men, escaping from a steamer wrecked in the Sound, had been killed by the native savages.

The New York *Times* of November 30, 1881, contains the following notice of the death of John A. Dodge:

"Col. John A. Dodge (John A. Dodge & Co., Bankers, No. 12 Wall Street), died at his residence No. 116 E. 52d Street on 28th inst. He had been ailing since September last, but only for two weeks since confined to his bed. He was born near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1818, and at 17 years settled at Springport, near Auburn, N. Y., as a merchant, until the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. He was then Lieut.-Colonel 49th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., risen from a private by long service in every rank. He at once raised the 57th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, was commissioned its Colonel, and led it to Santa Rosa, Florida, where it was on duty during the greater portion of its time of service. He took part in the bombardment of Pensacola, Fla., and many skirmishes. Ill health obliged him to ask for discharge; but this was refused from the Government's need of his efficient service. He was transferred to Hilton Head, S. C.; but continuing to fail rapidly, was relieved from duty, and returned

to Auburn, where he organized and became President of the Dodge and Stevenson Manufacturing Company of Mowers, Reapers, etc. He retired in 1873, and came to New York, engaging as a banker. His death was from malarial fever contracted in the war. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and two sons. Funeral on Friday, 2d Dec.; buried at Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, N. Y."

John Wilber, born July 7, 1802,
Married (1825, December 15)
Keziah C. Dodge, born May 7, 1806, died May 1, 1872.
Edwin J. Wilber, born December 30, 1826.
Mark D. Wilber, born August 12, 1829. U. S. District Attorney, E. D. N. Y. (1886).
John W. Wilber, born , 1834.
Jeremiah E. Dodge, born February 20, 1809, died ——, 1877.
Married (1834), 1st,
Rosanna Ashley, died , 1838.
Married (1843), 2d,
Rachel M. Ashley.
Rosanna Dodge,
Wilber Dodge,
Jeremiah Dodge.

John Dodge, born November 5, 1816, died March 14, 1867.
Married
Catharine E. Perrin.
Edwin Dodge,
Sarah Dodge,
John Dodge,
William Dodge,
Frank Dodge,
Lizzie Dodge.

Cheesman Dodge, born March 22, 1817,
Married Catharine Darling.

Samuel Dodge, born August 26, 1817, died January 30, 1863.
Married Miss Rome, child, Clarence Dodge.

Milton Woolley married, December 15, 1839,
Margaret Dodge, born October 6, 1820.
Myron Woolley,
Robert D. Woolley,
William W. Woolley,
John J. Woolley,
Mary Woolley,
Martha Woolley,
Rachel Woolley,

Eliza J. Woolley,
John M. Woolley.

Robert L. Dodge, born November 16, 1823,
Married, 2d,
Laura Kantz,
David Dodge, born January 20, 1826.

Elmer Fitch
Married
Sarah Dodge, born September 2, 1829.

George A. Vanderwater
Married
Marcia E. Dodge, born March 29, 1831.

Samuel Dodge, born August 9, 1758, second son of Jeremiah, as above, enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Revolutionary Army.

He became Ensign in the 4th New York Continentals and was at the battle of Saratoga.

At the close of the war in 1783 he signed at Newburgh, New York, the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati as Ensign.

He married Ann Stansbury, of Baltimore, Md., of which port he was appointed Collector. He left no issue.

His cousin, of same name, born September, 1754,

hereinafter mentioned, also signed the Institution of the Cincinnati as Captain. The latter left one child, his son, Henry S. Dodge, who died in 1841.

David S. Dodge, born December 23, 1784, died November 7, 1872, married

Nancy Rice, born July 6, 1784, died June 30, 1851.

Charles E. Dodge, born February 9, 1810, died April 17, 1875.

John Dodge, born October 14, 1811, died September 26, 1812.

Mary Dodge, born August 11, 1813.

Rev. Henry W. Dodge, born November 16, 1815.

Harriet Dodge, born August 14, 1818, died May 24, 1847.

Margaret Dodge, born January 29, 1821, died April 27, 1860.

John P. Dodge, born March 18, 1824.

Egbert Dodge, born October 4, 1826.

Charles E. Dodge, born February 9, 1810, died April 17, 1875.

Mary Dodge, born August 11, 1813.

Rev. Henry W. Dodge, born November 16, 1815, Married, 1st,

A. R. Brown, born July 23, 1816, died July 10, 1864.

Mary E. Dodge, born August 19, 1840, died August 25, 1841.

William E. Dodge, born February 21, 1843, died October 17, 1844.

Daniel B. Dodge, born December 12, 1844, died March 1, 1853.

Margaret D. Dodge, born December 26, 1846.

Mary E. Dodge, born December 5, 1848, died June 19, 1851.

Henry W. Dodge, Jr., born

Sarah E. Dodge, born November 15, 1853, died 1864.

Egbert M. Dodge, born 1863, died 1864.
Married, July 12, 1865,
Mrs. Ida B. Latham.

Clarence P. Dodge, born March 13, 1867.

William R. Dodge, born November, 1870.

William F. Kerfoot
Married, October 6, 1870,
Margaret D. Dodge, born December 26, 1846.

Maria M. Kerfoot, born May 30, 1872.

Daniel B. Kerfoot, born May 12, 1874.

Susan E. Kerfoot, born October 12, 1878.

Samuel K. Dodge, born October 12, 1779, died September 12, 1863.

Married, March, 1805, 1st wife,
Hannah Cons, died March 10, 1806.

Keziah Dodge, born January 8, 1806, died July 30, 1863.

Married, September 9, 1807, 2d wife,
Isabella Balding, died May 7, 1820.
John S. Dodge, born August 14, 1808.
David E. Dodge, born February 14, 1811.
William Dodge, born April 20, 1813.
Cyrenius M. Dodge, born May 8, 1816.
George E. Dodge, born December 28, 1818.

Married, March 10, 1831, 3d wife,
Fanny Huntington, died June 23, 1870.
No children.

Peter Pulis
Married
Keziah Dodge, born January 8, 1806, died July 30, 1863.

John S. Dodge, born August 14, 1808,
Married
Emily A. Dodge, born 1831.
William E. Dodge, born 1833, died 1862.
John A. Dodge, born 1834, died 1862.
Abigal M. Dodge, born 1836.

Ruth Dodge, born 1837.
Malcolm Dodge, born 1841.
Fidelia E. Dodge, born 1846.
Celeste E. Dodge, born 1848.

William Dodge, born April 20, 1813,
Married, December 24, 1838,
Susan C. Maloney.
Samuel K. Dodge, born May 17, 1841.
Daniel Dodge, born July 11, 1843.
Cyrenius M. Dodge, born October 31, 1844.
Isabella Dodge, born February 4, 1847, died August 11, 1848.
Adeline Dodge, born November 17, 1849, died April 23, 1870.
William B. Dodge, born September 9, 1852, died August 11, 1854.
Charles E. Dodge, born March 12, 1855.
Buel Dodge, born August 13, 1857.
Alice A. Dodge, born April 25, 1862.

Mitchell
Married
Emily A. Dodge.

John N. Lukins
Married
Abigal M. Dodge, born 1836.

Amos J. Mitchell
Married
Fidelia E. Dodge, born 1846.

R. C. Purvis
Married
Celeste E. Dodge, born 1848.

Samuel K. Dodge, born May 17, 1841,
Married, December 19, 1866,
Emma R. Snyder.
William L. Dodge, born June 12, 1869.
Addie Dodge, born February 15, 1874.
Florence Dodge, born March 11, 1877.
Myron S. Dodge, born April 4, 1879.

Daniel Dodge, born July 11, 1843,
Married, June 21, 1866,
Elizabeth T. Heath, born November 6, 1846.
Blanch H. Dodge, born September 2, 1870.
Daniel H. Dodge, born December 7, 1873, died April 19, 1874.
Bertha M. Dodge, born February 1, 1876.
Mary Dodge, born April 28, 1878, died January 25, 1879.
Robert G. Dodge, born May 20, 1880.

Cyrenius M. Dodge, born October 31, 1844,
Married, March 22, 1874,
Sarah B. Cushman.
Susan F. Dodge, born June 6, 1875.
Frederick W. Dodge, born April 9, 1878.

Adam Todd Dodge, born July 23, 1792, died October 8, 1872.
Married, November 25, 1821,
Martha King.
Children:
Stephen A. Dodge, born September 24, 1822.
Robert King Dodge, born June 23, 1824.
Adam T. Dodge, January 30, 1826, died January 24, 1830.
Adam T. (2) Dodge, born May 5, 1830.
William H. Dodge, born July 30, 1832.
Martha E. Dodge, born November 10, 1834, died September 28, 1841.
Sarah K. Dodge, born June 18, 1837.

Stephen A. Dodge
Married, September 12, 1844,
Elizabeth Hurley.
Children:
Stephen A. Dodge, Jr., born July 10, 1845.
Margaret Dodge, born July 17, 1847.

Robert K. Dodge, born August 11, 1849, died January 25, 1852.
John K. Dodge, born August 17, 1855.
Mary E. Dodge, born April 4, 1857.

Adam T. Dodge, Jr.,
(First) married, June 6, 1849,
Virginia Pattison. No children.
(Second) married, May 29, 1862,
Irene E. Ayres, born May 16, 1834.
Child:
Chauncey F. Dodge, born December 31, 1866.

William Henry Dodge, born July 30, 1832,
Married, September 8, 1857,
Mary E. Dunn, born January 24, 1838.
Children:
Albert W. Dodge, born September 8, 1858.
George W. Dodge, born March 8, 1860.
Henry M. Dodge, born July 29, 1866.
Elmer E. Dodge, born June 28, 1869.
Clarence B. Dodge, born March 18, 1868.

Stephen A. Dodge, Colonel of the 87th N. Y. Volunteers, rose from the ranks to a Captaincy in the 14th N. Y. S. M. After serving his full term in the line, he was promoted to be Adjutant on the staff of the late General P. S. Crooke. At the open-

ing of the war, he was advanced to "Chief of Staff," and at the end of the three months' term of the State Militia he, with the late Colonel Smith of the 13th N. Y. S. M., recruited the 87th N. Y. Volunteers in Brooklyn during the early fall of 1861.

The regiment, with Stephen A. Dodge as Colonel (Smith having been killed by a railroad accident at Plattsburgh, N. Y.), was mustered into the U. S. service, November 20, 1861, and on arrival at Washington was, at his request, transferred to the "Army of the Potomac," and assigned to Jamison's Brigade, Kearney's Division, Heinzelman's Corps, 7th Regiment. In the advance on Richmond, it shared in the siege of Yorktown; the affair at Peach Orchard; the battle of Williamsburgh; among the first to enter Fort Magruder; then at Seven Pines, and Fair Oaks, where the regiment was severely handled. Colonel Dodge fell wounded, and in the retreat was left on the field, with a Captain of the same regiment. During the night they were picked up, and cared for by General Roger A. Pryor's command of Virginia; taken to Libby Prison, and after seven or eight weeks' imprisonment, the Captain being convalescent, was sent to Andersonville Prison, and Colonel Dodge exchanged for a Colonel of a Mississippi regiment, and carried to Annapolis

Hospital. During his imprisonment and on the seven days' retreat to Harrison Landing, the 87th was greatly reduced, and the Lieutenant-Colonel taken prisoner at Second Bull Run. The regiment numbering only one hundred and thirty, it was consolidated, like numerous other decimated regiments, by order of the War Department, with the 40th N. Y. Volunteers; the Secretary of War asking the Governor of the State of New York to appoint Colonel Dodge to a new command. As he was not able then, and would not be for a year or more, to do field service, being severely wounded in the upper part of the left thigh, he was thereby compelled to resign, and received by the hand of Secretary Stanton an honorable muster out of the service.

Captain Adam Todd Dodge was a Captain in the 13th N. Y. S. M., and twice, when the regiment was called to the field, with others responded to the call, receiving favorable recognition for his promptness and loyalty, although suffering from chronic disease.

William Henry Dodge also served his term, partly in one of the New York City regiments and in the 13th N. Y. S. M.

CHAPTER VII.

CYRENIUS N. DODGE, born August 13, 1794, died February 14, 1863.

Married, January 1, 1817,

Margaret Dodge, born October 23, 1787, died February 23, 1863.

Children:

Sarah J. Dodge, born October 1, 1817, died June 16, 1880.

Margaret M. Dodge, born October 28, 1820, died November 11, 1820.

Margaret E. Dodge, born March 25, 1822.

William M. Dodge, born September 27, 1824.

Charles B. Knudsen, born June 22, 1812,

Married, December 31, 1840,

Sarah J. Dodge, born October 1, 1817, died June 16, 1880.

Children:

Charles A. Knudsen, born June 20, 1842, died November 13, 1854.

Margaret D. Knudsen, born February 12, 1844.

Sarah C. Knudsen, born February 6, 1846, died July 13, 1847.
Mary E. Knudsen, born September 2, 1849, died February 15, 1851.
Cyrenius Knudsen, born November 29, 1851.
William D. Knudsen, September 20, 1857.

Alanson P. Brodt, born May 4, 1835,
Married, May 15, 1872,
Margaret D. Knudsen, born February 12, 1844.

Joseph F. Florentine, born August 28, 1818,
Married, September 16, 1850,
Margaret E. Dodge, born March 25, 1822.
Children :
Margaret D. Florentine, born October 31, 1851, died August 11, 1852.
Sarah J. Florentine, born July 27, 1854.
William D. Florentine, born January 30, 1853.
Phebe M. Florentine, born February 4, 1856.
Mary Emma Florentine, born July 20, 1857.
Joseph F. Florentine, Jr., born October 24, 1859.

William D. Florentine
Married, November 10, 1874,
Annie E. Lemon.

Child :

William J. Florentine, born August 16, 1875.

Samuel W. Raimer, died October 8, 1879.

Married, October 31, 1877,

Mary Emma Florentine. No children.

William M. Dodge, born September 27, 1824,

(1st) Married, September 6, 1848,

Susan M. Hopkins, born February 23, 1825, died August 7, 1853.

Child :

Edward Sanderson Dodge, born July 27, 1853, died January 12, 1854.

(2d) Married, February 11, 1857,

Emma W. Sowers, born January 8, 1836, died July 29, 1864.

Children :

Mary S. Dodge, born November 1, 1857.

Margaret S. Dodge, born February 6, 1859.

Emma K. Dodge, born June 8, 1860.

(3d) Married, May 16, 1866,

Mary L. Selfwich.

Children :

William L. Dodge, born March 9, 1867.

Annie L. Dodge, born May 15, 1870.

Robert E. Lee Dodge, born September 29, 1872.

Jeremiah Dodge (2), born October 15, 1755, died September 24, 1813.

(4th) Married

Sarah Frost, born February 26, 1762, died November 29, 1824.

Children:

John Dodge, born May 18, 1779, died December 6, 1831.

Jeremiah Dodge (3), born July 23, 1781, died January 11, 1860.

Samuel Dodge.

Margaret Dodge.

John Dodge, born May 18, 1779, died December 6, 1831.

Married, August 16, 1804,

Jane Evans, born March, 1785, died November 20, 1860.

Children:

Sarah Dodge, born July 1, 1806.

Elinor M. Dodge, born July 5, 1808, died November 20, 1862.

Titus E. Dodge, born June 25, 1810.

John Dodge, born September 26, 1812, died August 3, 1814.

Jane Dodge, born January 23, 1815.

Abraham L. Boyer, born October 4, 1803, died August 24, 1880.
Married, May 9, 1829,
Sarah Dodge, born July 1, 1806.
Children:
Mary J. Boyer,
Samuel D. Boyer,
Abraham Boyer,
William H. Boyer,
William L. Boyer,
Elinor H. Boyer,
Mary L. Boyer,
Daniel Boyer,
Hattie Boyer.

Oliver P. Hicks, died April 28, 1857,
Married, December 21, 1842,
Elinor M. Dodge, born July 5, 1808, died November 20, 1862.
Child:
Oliver P. Hicks, Jr., born 1846.

Titus E. Dodge, born June 25, 1810,
Married, August 17, 1831,
Mary Cumberson, born July 28, 1808, died
Children:
Jane Dodge, born July 4, 1832, died May 5, 1849.

John L. Dodge, born February 12, 1835.

William E. Dodge, born June 14, 1837, died November 6, 1839.

Margaret Dodge, born September 15, 1840.

Mary E. Dodge, born February 4, 1843, died August 12, 1867.

William C. Dodge, born November 21, 1844, died March 2, 1847.

Sarah Dodge, born August 29, 1847, died September 4, 1848.

Sophia B. Dodge, born February 9, 1849.

Henry P. Dodge, born December —, 1855, died February 22, 1856.

William Salt

Married, May 13, 1835,

Jane Dodge, born January 23, 1815.

Children:

William Salt,

John Salt,

Phebe J. Salt,

Elinor Salt,

Wellington Salt,

Caroline Salt,

Mary Salt,

Daniel Salt,

Sarah Salt.

Samuel Dodge
Married
Jane McIntyre.
Children:
Elizabeth Dodge,
Jane Dodge,
Peter Dodge.

John L. Dodge, born February 12, 1835,
Married
Ellen Anderson, born October 25, 1844.
Children:
William T. Dodge, born November 25, 1864.
Edith Dodge, born April 29, 1868.
Walter Dodge, born September 19, 1876.

Geo. B. St. John
Married
Margaret Dodge, born September 15, 1840.
No children.

Wm. H. Dermott, born January 24, 1844,
Married, April 8, 1869,
Sophia B. Dodge, born February 9, 1849.
Children:
Ellen Dermott, born December 21, 1870.
John T. Dermott, born January 17, 1874.
Margaret Dermott, born December 24, 1880.

Jeremiah Dodge (3), born July 23, 1781, died January 11, 1860.

Married, November 16, 1805,

Eliza Brown, born April 15, 1783, died June 17, 1860.

Children:

Charles J. Dodge, born December 7, 1806.

Sarah A. Dodge, born August 10, 1808, died April 16, 1877.

Jeremiah (4) Dodge, born August 30, 1810, died October, 1867.

William H. Dodge, born September 6, 1812.

Edward M. Dodge, born August 17, 1816, died November, 1874.

James P. Dodge, born October 30, 1818.

Eliza J. Dodge, born November 19, 1820, died December 17, 1831.

John R. Dodge, born May 30, 1823.

Charles J. Dodge, born December 7, 1806,

Married (1st), May 31, 1825,

Maria J. Iliad, born 1808, died 1829.

Child:

Maria E. Dodge, born June 7, 1829, died July 17, 1830.

Married (2d), June 14, 1832,

Mary F. Lowerree, born September 27, 1811.
Children:
Samuel W. L. Dodge, born December 8, 1833, died November 5, 1836.
Rebecca L. Dodge, born August 8, 1836.
Maria J. J. (wife W. L. Dubois), born June 1, 1838.
Eliza J. Dodge, born March 29, 1839, died June 11, 1840.
Frances O. R. Dodge, born August 8, 1841.
Robert M. G. Dodge, born July 3, 1843.
Mary L. Dodge, born July 6, 1845.
Amelia T. Dodge, born July 8, 1847.
John Ewen Dodge, born April 24, 1849.
Charlotte F. Dodge, born September 25, 1850, died March 6, 1852.

Frances O. R. Dodge
Married, April 14, 1863,
Josiah P. Marquand.
Charles J. D. Marquand, born June 5, 1864, died June 13, 1868.
Elizabeth M. Marquand, born October 20, 1865.
Hetty W. Marquand, born July 14, 1870.
Edwin Marquand, born October 3, 1875.

Robert M. G. Dodge

Married, May 23, 1865,
Lydia G. Webster, born 1846.
Stephen Webster Dodge, born June 9, 1866.
Charles J. Dodge, born June 12, 1868.
Robert M. G. Dodge, born August 18, 1871.
Amos F. H. Dodge, born July 9, 1875.
Lydia Webster Dodge, born October 5, 1879.

Amelia T. Dodge
Married, February 6, 1872,
George L. Hulin.
David Hulin, born November 6, 1872.
Alice M. Hulin, born August 18, 1876.
Caroline B. Hulin, born December 5, 1877.
Georgiana D. B. Hulin, born August 5, 1881.

John Ewen Dodge
Married, April 24, 1870,
Hannah J. Chapin.
Mary F. Dodge, born July 14, 1871.
Rebecca L. Dodge, born September 30, 1872.

Charles J. Dodge, Sr., died January 31, 1886, in his 80th year. Like his father, he was widely known and of deserved merit as ship carver in New York City, where he always resided until about twelve years before his death, when he settled at 146 Keap Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

He was for many years Colonel of the Tenth Regiment N. Y. S. M.; for over thirty years School Trustee and Commissioner; Alderman of his (11th) Ward from 1835 to 1846; prominent as a Freemason, and one of the founders and active members of the Leiderkranz Musical Society.

In all this varied and engrossing activity, he was warmly loved, honored, and lamented by a wide circle of friends, whose good esteem was his well-earned reward.

John R. Dodge, born March 18, 1824,
Married, 1855,
Elizabeth Lawrence.
John R. Dodge, Jr.,
Charles Dodge,
Mary Dodge,
Flora P. Dodge.

Charles E. Dodge, born February 9, 1814, died April 18, 1876.
Married twice. No issue.

Egbert Dodge, born October 4, 1826.
Married, January 27, 1852,
Sarah L. Sherwood.

Children:

Thomas J. Dodge, born January 2, 1853, died September 27, 1853.

Adiel S. Dodge, born August 19, 1854.

Raymond E. Dodge, born May 10, 1856.

Emma C. Dodge, born January 25, 1858, died January 19, 1860.

Bulicka M. Dodge, born October 22, 1859, died May 26, 1864.

Ernest C. Dodge, born February 11, 1862.

Henry W. Dodge, born June 16, 1864.

David N. Dodge, born December 15, 1866.

Egbert Dodge, Jr., born January 15, 1869, died July 30, 1870.

Egbert G. Dodge, born June 1, 1873.

Wm. Halleck Dodge, born September 6, 1812, died July 29, 1838.

Married, January 30, 1832,

Mary A. Bissell, born November 25, 1809.

Children:

Jeremiah P. B. Dodge, born October 17, 1832.

Wm. H. Dodge, born October 28, 1836, died June 2, 1838.

Edwin M. Dodge, born December 1, 1838.

Jeremiah P. B. Dodge,

First, married, February 18, 1857,
Jane E. Wilson, died August 18, 1865.
Children :
Jane E. Dodge, born December 5, 1857.
Harriet M. Dodge, died September 1, 1866.

Jeremiah P. B. Dodge,
Second, married, October 17, 1866,
Harriet A. Wilson.
Children :
Jeremiah V. Dodge,
Harriet A. Dodge,
Edwin V. Dodge,
Sarah A. Dodge.

Jane E. Dodge
Married
F. C. Brown.

Edward M. Dodge, born August 17, 1816, died November, 1874.
Married
Sarah A. Webb, born October 29, 1819.
Children :
Sarah E. Dodge, born September 13, 1840, died March 29, 1855.
Emma L. Dodge, born September 6, 1843.

Mary J. Dodge, born December 10, 1845.
Amos C. Dodge, born March 22, 1848.
Edward M. Dodge, born August 17, 1850.
Bertram H. Dodge, born October 29, 1852.
Charlotte A. Dodge, born February 3, 1855.
Kennedy F. Dodge, born March 11, 1857.
Jerry S. Dodge, born December 29, 1858, died July 20, 1859.
Amelia S. Dodge, born December 29, 1858.
John F. Dodge, born June 11, 1861.

Emma L. Dodge
Married
John W. Murray.

Mary J. Dodge
Married
Edward P. Wilson.

CHAPTER VIII.

SAMUEL DODGE, brother of Jeremiah, first above named, and great-grandson of Tristram Dodge, the original settler (1661) of Block Island, was the second son of Samuel Dodge and his wife Elizabeth (testator in the above will probated 1766). He was born at Cow Neck, L. I., O. S. March 29, N. S. April 9, 1730; married Helena Amerman in New York, August 4, 1753 (she was born May 1, 1735, died 1817). He died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., October 4, 1807.

He was of marked studious tastes, pursuing the science of astronomy to the close of his long life; at the age of seventy-five years he calculated with precision the coming eclipses for a century; and his elaborate work thereon, with diagrams, in his original manuscript, is still preserved; with occasional poems, that would be justly preferred to much of the domestic poetry of that early period of our literature. To the verses, of which the following is an extract, he prefaces as follows:

"In the year 1779, the author then being a member of the Legislature (of the State Assembly) from Dutchess County, New York, wrote and versified his political sentiments in the manner expressed on the succeeding pages; one of the members, having procured a copy, called one day to a number of members then in the House (the Speaker as yet not having taken the chair) to hear the political sentiments of one of their body. On reading it, some groaned and hissed, others threatened calling the author to the Bar of the House to answer for his writing such 'd——d Tory principles,' as they called them; a bystander observing that the principles of the author could not be collected from the reading; he gave it, but it would bear a *second* reading; a second reading was called for, when the reader (being instructed) read each verse; first the *former* half of each verse, and then *the latter* half of the same, *two* lines, and so on; the instability of the hearers was soon perceivable: that, by reading the same paper twice, their execrations were changed to plaudits, and the poor author came off clear."

"POLITICAL SENTIMENTS OF THE AUTHOR, 1779."

"Hark! hark! the trumpet sounds,
O'er seas and solid grounds,
The din of war's alarms,
Do call us all to arms.
Who for King George do stand
Their honor soon will shine,
Their ruin is at hand
Who with the Congress join."

Continued in this way for thirty-six lines.

The subjects of his other verses are entitled, viz.:

"The Ancient Mode of Baptism."

"On Christ's Condescension."

"On the Taking of Fort Oswego" (Lake Ontario).

"On the Taking of Fort William Henry" (Lake George).

"A Song of Praise."

"On the Fall of Minorca."

"An Acrostic Elegy on the Death of his Daughter."

He was keeper of the Almshouse, New York City (City Hall Park), from 1793 to 1st May, 1802. The appointment is not extant on the minutes; but on March 16, 1802, at a meeting of the Board of

Aldermen, "It was resolved that the clerk of the Board be directed to request Mr. Dodge to remove from the Almshouse (the official residence) by the first day of May next."

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on July 26, 1802, "An account from Mr. Dodge, formerly the keeper of the Almshouse, was received, and ordered to lie over for further consideration," and it was passed in 1803, and settled in full.

During his term of such office, on the last visit of the yellow fever to the city, he removed the inmates of the Almshouse to Poughkeepsie, where he also retired from 1802 till his death, 1807. He was active in the Revolution, Captain in New York line prior to 1779; was an original member, and signed the Institution of the Society of Cincinnati, 1783.

His sons: *Henry* Dodge was 1st Lieut. in 2d Continental (Col. Du Bois), Dutchess County; Samuel, 2d Lieut., same regiment; Richard entered—boy of thirteen years—Fifer do.

Each served till close of war.

Henry, in 1780, became Adjutant of 5th Continental, and served with Clinton's regiment in Canada.

Richard rose to Colonel's rank, and in the War of

1812 became Major-General in command of Northern frontier.

The children of the marriage of Samuel Dodge and Helen Amerman were:

(Born in New York.)

Samuel Dodge, born September 1, 1754, died October 27, 1795.

Henry Dodge, born April 12, 1756, died December 19, 1820.

William Dodge, born March 5, 1758, died 1842.

Catharine Dodge, born December 7, 1760, died November 4, 1762.

Richard Dodge, born December 31, 1762, died September 3, 1832.

Daniel Dodge, born December 14, 1764, died April 2, 1841.

Ezekiel Dodge, born February 17, 1767, died April 13, 1839.

(Born at Poughkeepsie.)

Jane Dodge, born August 15, 1769, died December 4, 1772.

James Dodge, born December 16, 1771, died October 10, 1804.

Jane Dodge (2), born December 19, 1773, died October 14, 1794.

Helena Dodge, born June 20, 1776, died September 8, 1776.

John Dodge, born December 29, 1777, died November 25, 1830.

James Dodge was a physician, and his health requiring change of air, he was appointed first in the Navy, and then U. S. Consul and Chargé d'Affaires at Tunis, Africa, in which position he rendered efficient service to many imprisoned Americans. He died at Tunis.

Samuel Dodge

Married

Mary Forbes.

Child:

Henry S. Dodge, born 1785, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1846.

Married, 1813,

Jane Dey Varick (niece of Col. Richard Varick).

Children:

John Varick, born 1815 (now Presbyterian minister, Evansville, Ind.).

Henry Augustus, born 1838.

Helen Kissam (wife of Judge B. S. Edwards, Springfield, Ill.).

Richard Varick (Presbyterian minister).

Henry S. Dodge, graduate of Columbia College, N. Y., was a member of the New York Bar and Master in Chancery; during the war of 1812 was Adjutant in Gen. Mapes' Brigade N. Y. S. M., and on duty at Sackett's Harbor; 1817, emigrated to Kaskaskia, Ill., returning in 1824, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1826. His widow died in 1876, æt. 84 years.

Henry Dodge
Married
Sarah Rosecrans (of Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.).
Children:
Harry,
James.

Catherine,
1st, married John Wardell.
2d, " James Wilson.

Jane
Married William Plummer.
Susan
Married Zebediah Phillips.
Eliza
William Dodge, born 1758, died 1842.
Children:
William Dodge,

Samuel Dodge (died single),
Helen Dodge " "
Eliza Dodge " "
John A. Dodge " "
Mary Dodge,
Alexander F. Dodge.

William Dodge
Married, May 11, 1814,
Susan Johnson.
Children:
William Dodge, born May 7, 1815, died October 28, 1858.
Samuel Dodge, born June 21, 1818, died February 23, 1827.
John T. Dodge, born November 3, 1816 (died single).
Alexander F. Dodge, born February 17, 1820.
Helen M. Dodge, born December, 1821.
Jane E. Dodge, born October 15, 1823.
Robert J. Dodge, born May 4, 1825.

Alexander F. Dodge, born about 1800,
Married
Helen Amerman.
Children:
Charlotte Dodge,

Elizabeth Dodge,
Mary Dodge.

Robert J. Dodge, born May 4, 1825,
Married, June 9, 1853,
Antoinette C. Arnold, born February 23, 1836.
Child:
Arnold R. Dodge.

William Dodge, born May 7, 1815, died October 28, 1858.
Married, 1851,
Mary E. Mapes.
Children:
James M. Dodge, born June 30, 1852.
Harrington M. Dodge, born November 15, 1855, died 1881.

Alexander F. Dodge, born February 17, 1820,
Married
Barbara Herwick.
Children:
Herwick C. Dodge, May 11.
Edmund R. Dodge, February 16, 1851.
William A. Dodge,
John F. Dodge,
Ella M. Dodge,

Helen A. Dodge,
Lesley E. Dodge,
Victor E. Dodge,
Irving N. Dodge.

Charles Brombacher
Married
Charlotte Dodge.
No children.

Tracy
Married
Elizabeth Dodge.
Child:
Tracy.

Wardell,
Married
Mary Dodge.
Child:
Wardell.

Herwick C. Dodge
Married
Clara Hatfield.
Child:
Mabel C. Dodge.

Richard Dodge

Married, 1770, February 14, New York,

Ann Sarah Irving, daughter of William and Sarah Irving, sister of Washington Irving (the author), died 1808.

Resided in Johnstown (formerly Montgomery Co.), N. Y., and died at Johnstown, N. Y., September 2, 1832.

Children :

William Irving Dodge, born 1780, died January, 1873.

James R. Dodge, born October 27, 1795, died N. C., February 24, 1880.

Samuel Dodge, born 1798, died N. J. No issue.

Jane Ann Dodge, born January 18, 1797, married Frothingham, 1817, died at Fonda, N. Y., July, 1875.

Eliza Dodge, married Isaac Irving, April 3, 1844.

Helen Dodge, married Pierre M. Irving, 1836.

William Irving Dodge was a Captain in the war of 1812 at the battle of Plattsburgh, N. Y., marching there from Johnstown with his company, January 23, 1812. Married, at Johnstown, Patience Aiken.

Children:

Ann Sarah Dodge, married Henry Baldwin, February 12, 1833.

Julia Irving Dodge, married James L. Humphrey, August 12, 1842.

William James Dodge, married, Martha Humphrey, August 19, 1844.

Richard Dodge, married Elizabeth Stouts, December 4, 1849.

Elizabeth Russell Dodge.

James Richard Dodge, married, May 24, 1836, Susan Williams (N. C.).

Children:

1. Richard Irving Dodge, born at Huntsville, N. C., May 19, 1827, married (N. Y.), March 3, 1858,

Julia Rhinelander Paulding.

Children:

Frederick Paulding Dodge, born at West Point, January 29, 1859.

2. Susan Taylor, born Wilkesboro, N. C., April 20, 1859, married Frank McMillan, 30 May, 1853. No issue.

3. Ann Sarah, born Wilkesboro, N. C., May 31, 1831, married C. L. Glinn, December 17, 1859.

4. Mary Helen, born Wilkesboro, N. C., March 15, 1835.

Richard Irving Dodge, now Colonel, U. S. A., appointed A. D. C. on staff of General Sherman, January 1, 1880; entered cadet at West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1844, graduating 1st July, 1848; was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant 8th Infantry; until 1856 engaged in active duty on the South-west Frontier and New Mexico; in battle with Camanche Indians on San Saba River, Texas, March 22, 1851, and in frequent skirmishes.

September, 1854. Adjutant 8th Infantry and First Lieutenant; 1858–1860, appointed Military Instructor Inf. tactics, West Point, and on recruiting service; 1861, Captain 8th Infantry.

1861. July 21. In battle of Bull Run, Va.
August. Defences of Washington.
September. In command Instruction Camp, Elmira, N. Y.
October. Mustering and disbursing officer, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

1862. Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Assistant Inspector-General Fourth Army Corps.

1860. Major 12th Infantry and Assistant Prov. Marshal.

1865. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel for meritorious and faithful services in the recruitment of the armies; U. S. Asst. Prov. Marshal, New York City.

1866. Transferred to 30th Infantry on frontier service, 1867–71.

1869. Transferred to 3d Infantry. Member of Board to perfect Army Regulations, 1871–72.

1872–80. On frontier service. Lieut.-Col. 23d Infantry, October 29, 1873.

1875. In command of Exploring Expedition to Black Hills, Dak., May to October.

1876. In command of artillery and infantry of Gen. Crook's force, on winter campaign against Sioux Indians.

1878. In command of expedition against Cheyennes.

1880. In command of the infantry of Mackenzie's force in campaign against the Utes.

He is also the author of the following works, his matured observation during his extended military service on the frontier:

1. "The Plains of the Great West" (1876).
2. "The Black Hills" do.
3. "Our Wild Indians" (1882.)

Daniel Dodge

Married Ann Turner, March 17, 1796, who was born New York, January 6, 1776, and died at Brooklyn, October, 1867.

Children:

Ann Eliza Dodge, born 1801, widow of William Wheeler.

Richard J. Dodge, born 1807.

Emeline A. Dodge, born 1809.

Susan A. Dodge, born 1819, wife R. B. Despard.

Descendants (first generation) of Ezekiel Dodge, born in New York, February 17, 1767, died April 13, 1839, and Jane Power, of Poughkeepsie, born 1780, died March 15, 1837, married May 20, 1806:

1st. Samuel, born in New York, March 15, 1808, went away (supposed to have gone West) August 23, 1833.

2d. Catharine Sophia, born in Poughkeepsie, August 23, 1809.

3d. Mary, born in Poughkeepsie, June 1, 1811.

4th. Elizabeth, born in Poughkeepsie, March 29, 1813.

5th. Emily, born in New York, June 10, 1815.

6th. James Monroe, born in New York, May 11, 1817, died January 19, 1839.

7th. Augustus Power, born in New York, October 16, 1819, drowned at Sacramento, Cal., July 25, 1849.

Elizabeth Dodge, born March 29, 1813,
Married, October 31, 1841,
William Everit.
Children:
Elizabeth Everit, born November 29, 1842, died June 23, 1844.
William Dodge Everit, born February 4, 1844.
Augustus Dodge Everit, born December 27, 1845.
Theodore Lewis Everit, born November 11, 1847.
Eugene Everit, born June 8, 1850.
Eugenia Everit, born June 8, 1850, died November 16, 1851.
Edward Everit, born January 20, 1854, died September 17, 1854.

Eugene Everit
Married, May 27, 1880,
Delmere W. Merritt.
Children:
Eugenie Everit, born March, 1881.

John Dodge, born 1777, died November 25, 1830,
Married at New York, April 9, 1801,
Margaret E. Wood.
Children:
John W. Dodge, born November 4, 1807.
Matilda Dodge, wife William Tracy.
Clarissa Dodge, wife Marschalk.
Charlotte Dodge, wife Henry O. Wardell.
Catharine Clay Dodge, wife William P. Coles.
James Lawrence Dodge.
Edward Samuel Dodge.
Richard Montgomery Dodge.
Stephen Clay Dodge.
Amelia Dodge.
William Henry.

John W. Dodge was elected Associate of N. Academy of Design in 1832. Settled in Chicago, Ill., as Vice-President of Chicago Academy. Celebrated artist in portraits and miniatures. Those of President Jackson, Henry Clay, Henry Bergh, and others are widely known and esteemed.

CHAPTER IX.

As before stated, Israel Dodge, one of the sons of Tristram Dodge (senior), early emigrated from Block Island, and settled at New London, in the Colony of Connecticut.

Among the new inhabitants, between 1670 and 1700, recorded in "Calkins' History of New London," is Israel Dodge, as purchasing and settling on a considerable farm in the North Parish of New London in 1694, which was forty-eight years after the first effort to create the settlement of the town in 1646.

In 1705, at the session of the Queen's (Anne) Court Commission, among those returned as settled on Indian lands is Israel Dodge. This same tract of land—now Montville—is yet vested in his descendants.

The first record of freemen of New Shoreham, Block Island, as we have seen, was in 1670, and contained his name.

He may, then, have been *born* about 1649 in England.

The records of the Town Clerk of New London, prior to 1781, were destroyed, with other valuable papers, by the burning of the town, its court house, and most of its dwellings, in the barbarous raid of Benedict Arnold, September 6, 1781 ; but a portion of the Probate Records and Registry of early Deeds escaped.

Among these we find his will, proved 1745; which being taken as the year of his death, gives him the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Israel Dodge (Junior), his son, had, in 1743, enlisted for the "French War," in the contingent of Colonial Troops that served on the expedition against Cape Breton ; and in the next spring (1744) is returned as having died in camp from fever.

John Dodge, another son, born at New London in 1727, and died in Connecticut, 1792 ; married, October 23, 1748, Lydia Rogers, of Pomfret, Conn.

They had the family, viz.:

Jordan Dodge, born August 6, 1749.
John Dodge, born July 12, 1751.
Peter Dodge, born November 17, 1753, died 1759.
Israel Dodge, born September 3, 1760.
Josiah Rogers Dodge, born September 28, 1762.
Jeriel Dodge, born September 28, 1768, died 1770.

Christopher Dodge, born July 6, 1765.
Nehemiah Dodge, born July 3, 1770.
Elizabeth Dodge, born November 7, 1750.
Lydia Dodge, born May 8, 1758.

Among whom, we find Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, prominent as pastor of the First Baptist Church at New London; and from 1823 pastor of the First Universalist Society there, and afterwards in New York City. From him descend the following well-known citizens, some of eminence in their profession:

Rev. Nehemiah Dodge died at New London, Conn., June 4, 1843,
Married
Lucy Smith, of Lynn, Conn. (who died September 25, 1868).
Children:
Nehemiah Dodge.
Joseph Smith (M. D.), of New York, born at Lebanon, Conn., August 23, 1806.
Mary Ann, wife of John Woodward.

(Dr.) Joseph Smith Dodge
(1st) Married, October 14, 1828,
Julia A. Burgess.

Children:

Julia A. Dodge, 1829–33.

Harriet J. Dodge, October 17, 1831, wife (1854) of W. C. Horne, of Florence, Italy.

Joseph Smith, Jr., December 3, 1834,
Married
Mary R. Hall (of Stamford, Conn.).
(Children: Arthur, Julia, Walter, Alice, Herman Dodge.)
Julia E., March 19, 1843.

Henry Nehemiah, May 19, 1843,
Married
Mary L. Danforth, of Morristown, N. J.
(Children: Ruth P., Edith, Mary Dodge.)
Lucy Emma, wife of W. A. Buckmaster, Esq.

Dr. Joseph S. Dodge
Married (2d), April 22, 1852,
Alania Burger.
Children:
Ella, born November 18, 1854.
Amy L., born February 3, 1857.
Samuel W., born 1859.

Of the family of John and Lydia Dodge (Rogers), their son *Israel*, third of the name in his line, true

to the adventurous spirit of his ancestors, left home when only fifteen years old, and made several voyages to the African coast. At eighteen he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and at the Battle of Brandywine (September 11, 1777) was wounded by a bayonet charge of the British line. In 1782, Virginia, claiming title to the disputed Mississippi Valley, by commission of Patrick Henry, Governor, appointed his brother, Col. John Dodge, to command the Illinois country. Israel became Lieutenant under him, and was stationed at Kaskaskia. He had shortly before, at Carlisle, Pa., married Anne (Nancy) Hunter. On a journey, with his wife, to Bairdstown, Ky., they halted at the French Post of Vincennes, where their son Henry was born on October 12, 1782. He built the first stone house at Bairdstown, now Kentucky.

Attracted by the large grants of land offered by the King of Spain to all who would settle in his Colony, which then included the whole region south of the Ohio River and west of the Alleghany Mountains southward to the Gulf of Mexico, Israel Dodge mounted his horse, and, riding over what became the Territories of Indiana and Illinois, crossed the "Father of Waters" to the ancient town of St. Genevieve, now in Missouri. Here he erected mills

and made other public improvements, for which he received large grants of land from His Catholic Majesty. In descending the Mississippi River with products of his farm and mills, he was captured by pirates, who subsequently released him, with his crew and cargo, for a small ransom, paid in pork and flour. New Orleans then belonged to Spain, and pirates and robbers infested the land, but they did not prevent Israel Dodge from his extended journeys. It was on one of those saddle-rides, from Bairdstown to St. Genevieve, by land, that his oldest son, Henry, was born at the French Post Vincennes, on the Wabash; his parents being detained at that post, in consequence of high waters on the river. Henry was so named for a gunsmith (Moses Henry), who saved the life of the infant boy when but a few weeks old, and in the grasp of a savage, who was on the eve of dashing out his brains. Israel Dodge was appointed the first High Sheriff, in 1804, of St. Genevieve County, by Gen. Wilkinson, President Jefferson's Military Governor, who took possession of Upper Louisiana under the Treaty of 1803. His active and adventurous life early terminated in his forty-sixth year. Among his pleasant recollections was to have witnessed the hauling down of the white flag of France, surrendering all design of

colonization in America, and the hoisting of the Star Spangled Banner, March 30, 1804. This ceremonial was performed by Major Stoddard, of our Army, and the Baron de Carondelet; amid the tears and lamentations of the French, who were sincerely attached to their old government, and the shouts and plaudits of the few Americans present.

His son, the Hon. Henry Dodge, was born in 1782; fitly beginning in the wilderness a life which, above all others of the North-west, was destined to be that of their bravest and wisest leader, in their rapid growth to dominant power. His father had settled in Missouri, then a Spanish possession, at the village of St. Genevieve, on the River Mississippi, in the County of St. Genevieve, where he lived till his death in 1806.

REMINISCENCES BY GENERAL A. C. DODGE.

[From his Address before the Old Settlers of Clark County, Mo., in the Fall of 1883.]

More than fifteen years before the star of empire passed from Napoleon to Jefferson, my grandparents, paternal and maternal, migrated from Kentucky to the then Spanish province of Upper Louisiana. The Dodges located in St. Genevieve County, the McDonalds near St. Louis. They were tempted thither by re-

ports of the rich lands and lead mines which were offered without price to all who would occupy and improve them. My grandfather, Israel Dodge, settled at New Bourbon, near the goodly old French town St. Genevieve, where his ashes repose. For improvements, such as the cultivation of the soil, building mills and distilleries (the King of Spain was not a prohibitionist), he received large grants of land. Surrounded by savages, and remote from market, such grants were comparatively of small value. Strange to say, however, long years after the title had passed from his descendants, one of these tracts of land, otherwise poor, thus granted to Israel Dodge, furnished the matchless stone used in the erection of the magnificent Capitol at Des Moines. A Connecticut Yankee, full of the enterprise that belonged to his race, Israel Dodge constructed the rude craft known as the "flat-bottomed boat," the "old broad scow," and shipped the products of his farm and mills to New Orleans, then a Spanish town. An incident of one of his voyages illustrates the perils which beset life and property in those days. When far down on the Lower Mississippi, his boat was boarded in broad daylight by a modern "Rob Roy," with a band of river pirates, who, placing their guns at the heads of my grandfather and his crew, ordered them to row ashore, that they might appropriate the cargo to their own use. A second lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, wounded by a British bayonet at Brandywine, Israel Dodge's familiarity with danger and death enabled him to retain his self-possession. Noticing something in the bearing or language of the pirate chief which induced the belief that he was a Mason, he gave him a sign or grip, whereof I am ignorant, not being of the initiated. This brought the exclamation from the man of robbery and blood, "Boys! we must let this man and his boat go!" They did so, the chief graciously accepting a barrel of flour and some bacon as a present. Rejoicing at the fortunate escape, my grandfather proceeded on to New Orleans, sold

his cargo at high prices, was paid in good money, Spanish gold, and returned home in safety with his companions. In the "Bon Homme" (Good Man's) settlement, a few miles west of St. Louis, in the year 1800, the father of the speaker led his mother to the hymeneal altar, the high contracting parties having attained the respective ages of nineteen and fifteen. Thirty-seven years later the speaker journeyed from Wisconsin to Missouri, to perform a like act of civility for a lady who had been his schoolmate, her father being their teacher, and whom he was so fortunate as to woo and win in their native county (St. Genevieve). With abundant opportunities of knowing, he was ready to certify, in or out of court, that no State could furnish better wives than Missouri. The speaker then went on to say that as a friend to matrimony and to early marriages, he suggested that these old settlers' reunions, so largely attended by the young people of both sexes, afforded admirable opportunities for young people to do a little innocent courting, and he would advise every faint-hearted swain present to pluck up courage and to "pop the question" to the girl of his choice, and thus end one of the great events of human life. The occasion is joyous and the surroundings are favorable to the success of his venture. Milton says:

"Of earthly good, the best is a good wife."

—*Burlington Evening Post*, Aug. 2, 1884.

Unconsciously, while he journeyed, through the necessities of European wars and cabinets, the political and national firmament were beginning to change, and a new and wider horizon was opening to a boundless future of growth and power.

By treaty of 1800, the whole region south of the

Ohio, or the great valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, with undefined western bounds, was ceded by Spain to the French Republic. Our sagacious Jefferson, by his special envoy, Monroe, found the First Consul Napoleon, in 1803, ready to cede, for fifteen millions of dollars, *all* this vast *region.*

The area was greatly beyond his first intentions, which were limited to New Orleans, the river and its valley. Missouri, and all the wide West (*perhaps California*) and the South-west, were included in the "Louisiana purchase," so called, and ceded by Napoleon through the Treaty of 30th April, 1803.

Henry Dodge, son of the last-named Israel, was born October 12, 1782, at the well-known French village or "Post Vincennes," on the Wabash River, now in the State of Indiana; his parents being *en route* from what is now Kentucky to Missouri, both places being then in the Spanish province of Upper Louisiana. He was educated in a log school-house at Bairdstown, Kentucky. Of his school-mates, older than he, we may mention Felix Grundy, John Rowan, and John Pope, of Kentucky; distinguished as Senators and Jurists. He afterwards read law for some two years in the office of the brave but unfortunate Colonel Allen, who fell in the war

of 1812, at the disastrous battle on the River Raisin. Of his uncles, on the maternal and paternal side, six had fallen under the murderous Indian hatchet.

Among his very earliest recollections was to have seen the dead and mangled body of one of those uncles brought to the rude stockade or "Fort Vincennes" in the arms of another uncle on horseback. At the age of twenty-one he became High Sheriff of St. Genevieve County, Missouri, thus filling the place to which his father had been appointed by General Wilkinson, who, when both were under age, had served with his father in the war of the Revolution.

Henry Dodge was naturally a leader of his fellowmen. Commencing as a subaltern, and filling every intermediate rank, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Missouri Volunteers by President Madison, in 1814; and afterwards, under the State organization, was unanimously elected Major-General.

At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was first called by General Howard, then Governor of Missouri, to defend the exposed frontiers, which he did successfully at the head of two mounted regiments. He coöperated by land with Major, after-

wards President, Zachary Taylor, who commanded some twenty-two gun-boats against the Indians, then led by their celebrated chief, "Black Partridge." The array of the forces thus led by land and water alarmed the Indians, who retreated to Fort Clark (Peoria), their place of rendezvous. Referring to this expedition, Wetmore, in his *Gazetteer* of Missouri, says:

"After two years of hard fighting 'on their own hook,' the Booneslick settlement made application to Governor Clark for aid; and a detachment of Rangers, under the command of General Dodge, was sent to their relief. It is reported of this officer, that when his line of march was obstructed by the Missouri, on his route to the Miami village, he dashed into the river, followed by the Rangers, sitting steady and erect in their saddles, who swam their horses to the opposite shore. The transit of their ammunition had been secured in a canoe. By this accelerated movement the Miamis were surprised and captured in their village."

The Indians, by flight, evaded a general engagement; and when he reached the village, they surrendered and asked that their lives might be spared. It was only, however, by throwing himself between the Indians and the guns of a portion of his com-

mand (the "Booneslickers" so-called); that he was able to save from indiscriminate slaughter some four hundred and eighty men, women, and children of the Miami tribe, and that, too, after they had surrendered and given up their arms.

In 1820 he was elected a member of the convention to form a constitution for the State of Missouri, and also appointed United States Marshal. He filled the latter place until he left the State. Among the pleasing incidents of his life was the heartfelt gratification afforded him, in his capacity of Major-General, to receive and do honor to the Marquis de La Fayette, when, in 1825, that great and good man visited Missouri.

In 1827, upon the discovery of lead ore at the "Upper Mississippi Mines" (in Northern Illinois and Michigan Territory), now Wisconsin, he migrated thither; those mines having awakened an excitement in the Western Country second only to that caused later by the discovery of gold in California.

Simultaneously with his arrival, the Winnebago tribe of Indians had raised the tomahawk, and were killing and scalping men, women, and children, and also attacking the "keel boats" then engaged in conveying supplies to the miners. Without organization, and with but few arms, the people,

driven into what is now Galena, Illinois, upon "the flat," in front of that town, unanimously elected General Dodge to chief command. With characteristic energy, he caused block-houses to be erected throughout the mining country, and spikes to be manufactured and attached to the ends of long poles for defence of the stockade "Forts," to which the people fled for protection. But prone rather to give than to receive blows, he led a small mounted force, all that could be raised, to the Indian towns on the Pecatonica and the Wisconsin rivers; swimming the last-named river four times in pursuit of the enemy. The murderers were surrendered by their tribe; tried, convicted, and pardoned by John Quincy Adams, then President.

"Grim-visaged war having for a time smoothed his wrinkled front," with other pioneers, General Dodge moved into the Indian country, discovered valuable mines, and settled the place called in his honor, *Dodgeville*, the present seat of justice for Iowa County, Wis. Here he pursued for several years, with his usual energy, the business of mining and smelting lead ore. He was among the first who erected the rude furnace of that day, for the manufacture of lead, within that territory (then Michigan). From a point high up on the Wisconsin

River, in the frail "flat-bottomed boat," so called, he shipped quantities of lead to New Orleans, a distance of more than 1,500 miles. Other persons engaged in the same business reshipped their cargoes at St. Louis; placing them on board elegant steamers, while he made the entire voyage to New Orleans in the same frail and primitive craft. It was an enterprise of great peril and hardship, requiring some three months for its performance.

In 1829, at the first organization of Iowa County, Wis., he was elected, on the same day, Chief-Justice of the County and Colonel of its militia. In the former capacity, with two associates, William Schuyler Hamilton, third son of General Alexander Hamilton (of New York), and James H. Gentry, as colleagues, he held the first court in Iowa County. It was as Colonel of *Michigan* Volunteers, bearing the commission of the late Lewis Cass, as Governor of the Territory, that he won his laurels in the contest against "Black Hawk."

1832. In this year, and in the month of April, the evil genius of that renowned chieftain led him to cross the "Father of Waters" in hostile array, and without provocation, to invade Illinois and Wisconsin. To General Dodge it immediately became apparent that the people in the "Lead

Mines" were in great peril, and that their country must soon become the theater of bloody war. Early in the month of May he called for volunteers, and at the head of a small force, among whom, it may be mentioned, were his two sons and a son-in-law, Paschal Beguette; he marched in the direction of what is now Dixon, Ill., to watch the movements of the Indians, and to learn whether the affair would end in war or peace. In the previous year (1831), the philanthropic General Gaines had bought peace from treacherous Black Hawk and his followers by giving them 10,000 bushels of corn, and also several thousand dollars' worth of presents, upon their solemn treaty stipulation never again to come east of the Mississippi River.

The expedition of General Dodge was timely, and proved his sagacity. For, on the 14th day of May, Major Stillman, at the head of some three hundred Illinois Volunteers, was signally defeated by Black Hawk; who killed and scalped a number of Stillman's men, chasing the main body some thirty miles, under the sound of the war-whoop. This flight inaugurated savage warfare. It was soon followed by murders in every direction; by the successive defeats of Captain A. W. Snyder, Colonel James W. Stevenson, and Major John Dement, all

belonging to the Illinois Volunteers, and officers of high character and well-known courage.

Throughout the valley of the Rock River the war was fierce and unremitting, and the tomahawk bathed in gore. The farmer reaped his harvest in the dress and with the arms of the volunteer, and often left his plough to join in the tumult of battle or share the dangers of pursuit. General Dodge posted his small force in advance of the settlements, and, by sagacious leadership, triumphed over the treacherous savages, inflicting great injury upon them, with slight loss to his command.

In brief, the main events of this campaign, which lasted from spring to autumn, 1832, were his expeditions to Dixon, Ill., and to Ottawa; his conference at the "Four Lakes" with the Chief "Spotted Arm" and his band, intended to prevent the Winnebagoes from uniting their forces with those of "Black Hawk"; his seizure of Indian spies at the Blue Mound, thus thwarting their purpose; his eloquent address to the volunteers at "Kirker's Grove," and his successful plan for the recovery of two young ladies—the Misses Hall—captives of the savages, after the murder of their parents and entire family, with numerous other expeditions for the protection of his fellow-citizens. His battle of

the Pecatonica, fought on the 6th of June, 1832, at the "Horse Shoe Bend" on that stream, though small in numbers engaged, will ever be regarded as one of the most desperate engagements in the history of Indian warfare. Senator McRoberts, of Illinois, referring to this fight (see Appendix to *Congressional Globe*, 27th Congress, 1st session, page 101), said: "Dodge and his party pursued and overtook them. The enemy, finding they could not make their escape, posted themselves for battle. Now, here was just the situation to test the courage and devotion of any man to his country. The exasperated enemy were armed with the rifle, tomahawk, and spear, and accustomed all their lives to the use of these weapons. The Indians had a decided advantage in position, protected by an embankment and the trees of the forest; they had also the first fire. To dislodge them, a charge must be made over the open prairie, in the most exposed of all possible situations, and, from the number and desperation of the enemy, at great sacrifice of human life. In such a position, what is the course of Dodge and his brave associates? They resolved to dislodge the enemy, or perish in the attempt. They dismount from their horses, and, headed by their commander, charge the enemy on foot. They receive his fire

when almost at the muzzle of the guns; a desperate conflict ensues between the survivors and the enemy. After each party had delivered its fire, it became a personal encounter between exasperated combatants. The enemy all fell; eighteen Indians were killed, and four whites; Dodge had but twenty-one men. I met him and the survivors of his party a few days afterward, and some of them still carried on their persons the evidence of the conflict, and their clothes were burnt with powder."

He also led the advance at the battles of Wisconsin Heights and Bad Axe.

Although these combats, if measured by the numbers engaged on his side, would seem small in contrast with modern wars, yet, in fact, they were triumphs of skill and courage. With a small force, unsupported by any large reserve, unaided; he met and conquered numbers of the most sagacious, wily, and sanguinary of the Indian race, aiding in subduing them, and bringing their Chief, Black Hawk, and his leading braves into captivity.

1833. Upon the termination of the campaign against Black Hawk, Colonel Dodge was appointed by President Jackson to the command of a battalion, consisting of 1,000 mounted Rangers, raised by

Act of Congress for the protection of the frontier. At the end of a year's service in command of the Rangers, he was called to the command of the first regiment of Dragoons ever enlisted in the Army of the United States. Of this regiment, S. W. Kearney and R. B. Mason were respectively Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, and Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederacy, Adjutant.

1834. He moved from Fort Gibson, Arkansas, with 500 Dragoons, in the direction of the headwaters of the Arkansas River, to reclaim prisoners in captivity in the villages of the Camanche, Kioway, and other hostile tribes. General Leavenworth, of the United States Army, started in command of the expedition, and, with five other officers, died on the route, leaving the chief command to devolve on Colonel Dodge. The Indians surrendered when he reached their towns, delivering over the prisoners; making the expedition a success, but at severe loss, for, besides above six officers, eighty dragoons perished on the march.

The Secretary of War (Cass), in his report of 1834, speaks in high terms of the "valuable service rendered by Colonel Dodge and his command on that trying expedition."

In 1835 he marched from Fort Leavenworth, on

the Missouri, up the Platte River far into the Rocky Mountain region—then almost a Terra Incognita—visiting some thirty or more tribes, with whom he formed treaties of amity. On his return, Congress published a thousand copies of his Journal, and General Gaines, commanding the Western Department of the Army, recommended that a sword should be presented to Colonel Dodge, and that his officers and men should receive a month's extra pay. Hon. William Medill, Governor and member of Congress from Ohio, referring to this expedition (see Appendix to *Cong. Globe*, page 280, 27th Congress, 2d session), said:

"In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, let us turn from this humiliating picture of human nature, and inquire for a moment who it was that was *removed* to make room for this man. When the Western frontiers were invaded by the savage hordes of the wilderness, and the progress of civilization retarded for a time by the tomahawk and scalping-knife, who was it that exposed his life and endured the most extraordinary hardships in defending the home and fireside of the emigrant? Who was it that met in mortal combat, and arrested the career of the murderous, but brave and intrepid, Black Hawk; and

first caused the sound of our cannon to be heard on the other side of the Rocky Mountains? Who commanded the Volunteers at the memorable battle of Wisconsin Heights, where, sustained on either side by one of his own youthful but gallant sons, he occupied the post of danger, and vanquished a superior foe, with the loss of but a single man? Who led on the charge at Bad Axe, and shed such lustre upon the valor of his countrymen at Pecatonica, where not a solitary man of the enemy survived to relate the incidents of the fatal conflict? The name of *General Dodge is identified with the history and glory of the West, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by a people whom his chivalry and valor have delivered from cruelty and death.* Selected for that purpose by President Jackson, he explored the vast regions of wilderness on this side of Oregon; at the head of his invincible dragoons visited and entered into treaties of amity with numerous tribes of Indians hitherto unknown, released the whites that were found in captivity, and restored peace, order, and quietude upon the whole line of the frontier. His extraordinary services and signal success drew from General Gaines, the commander of the Division, a letter recommending him to the notice of Congress, and

suggested that a sword be presented him, as a token of national gratitude. Honored and esteemed by the people, though proscribed by the President (John Tyler), he was chosen by the citizens of Wisconsin to represent their interest upon this floor, where he has again had the pleasure of meeting one of those sons who fought by his side at Wisconsin Heights, and who has been honored with a similar trust from the Territory of Iowa. Such is an example of the 'reform' which is practiced by this Administration."

1836, July 4. When not a hostile Indian was to be found in the North or South-west, and tribes recently the terror of the frontier were glad to remain in peace at their old homes, or be transported to new lands beyond the great River Missouri; President Jackson called General Dodge from the command of his Dragoons, to be Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the new Territory of Wisconsin; larger much in extent than the Empire of France under the first Napoleon. It comprised the present States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and about half of Dakota Territory. It had then one delegate to Congress, and less than twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Now the same

country has six (6) Senators, with twenty-five (25) Representatives in Congress; and a larger population than the United States contained in 1812, during their second war against Great Britain.

In its earliest history, Wisconsin belonged to France and England. But, at the termination of the War of the Revolution, by the definitive treaty of peace, September 3, 1783, Virginia, aided by the genius of Patrick Henry (then her Governor), and by the valor of her troops, led by the heroic George Rogers Clark—having conquered and brought within her chartered limits the region now embraced in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and about half of Minnesota; with a generosity characteristic of that great Commonwealth, the mother of States and statesmen—voluntarily ceded to the United States all claim to this great North-west Territory. Her deed of cession, executed March 1, 1784, bears the honored names of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe. In 1787, by the memorable ordinance of the Continental Congress, the North-west Territory was organized over this vast region.

From 1789 to 1800 Wisconsin formed a part of the Territory of Ohio; from 1800 to 1809, of Indiana; from 1809 to 1818, of Illinois; from 1818 to 1836, a part of Michigan.

Upon Governor Dodge devolved the delicate and important duty, of putting into operation the machinery of government over this vast Territory of Wisconsin. All the officers, civil and military, were to be appointed ; the census to be taken; members of the two houses of Assembly to be apportioned among the different counties; and the Legislature to be convened at such place as the Governor might designate. He was, moreover, in that year appointed Commissioner to hold treaty conferences; one with the Menominee tribe, at Green Bay, and the other at the present site of Davenport, Iowa. To both places, as to all others visited, he rode on horseback. These duties he performed successfully; extinguishing the Indian title to large bodies of land on both sides of the Mississippi, and meeting the Legislature, October 25, 1836, at Belmont, Iowa County (now La Fayette, Wis.). At this session, the capital was located permanently at the beautiful site of *Madison;* where it still remains, and temporarily at Burlington, now in Iowa, where it continued until July 4, 1838, when the Territories were divided.

In 1837 he negotiated treaties with the Chippewa and other Indian tribes; for the vast district of pine lands lying upon the Chippewa, Black, St. Croix,

and other rivers of Wisconsin and Minnesota. No measure, perhaps, ever contributed so much to the development and rapid settlement of the Northwest. Anterior to that date, all the pine lumber used in many of the Western States and Territories was transported, at enormous cost, thousands of miles down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers.

Clothed with the power of appointing all officers, civil and military; with an absolute veto upon the acts of the General Assembly; and unrestricted pardoning power; his administration was, nevertheless, so acceptable to the governed, that, yielding to the expressed wishes of the General Assembly and the people, without distinction of party, he was re-appointed by President Van Buren in 1839.

Upon the advent, however, of the Whig Party to power, in 1841, he was, from political considerations, removed; and the Hon. James D. Doty and, after him, ex-Senator Nathaniel P. Talmadge, of New York, appointed his suceessors, and they served during the administration of President Tyler.

The "proscribed of the President became the choice of the people." Immediately upon his removal, in 1841, Governor Dodge was nominated by the Democratic Party, to whose principles and organization he was ever faithful, and elected to

Congress by an overwhelming majority over his Whig competitor, the Hon. J. E. Arnold, a much respected and talented member of the Milwaukee Bar. On their meeting after the election, Mr. Arnold jocosely remarked: "Why, Governor, our race was like that of a colt contending against a veteran war-horse."

By all the ties that bind man to his fellow-men, Henry Dodge was the friend of the hardy and deserving pioneer; by whom he was equally cherished and revered. In his second message, delivered at Burlington in November, 1837, among other things in favor of pre-emptions, graduation of price, and homesteads, he said: "Land is the immediate gift from God to man, and should not be used by our Government for speculation, etc." He was also a warm supporter of appropriations for rivers and harbors; and had the gratification to obtain the appropriation for the harbor at Milwaukee and other points upon the western shore of Lake Michigan. He spoke but seldom, and generally for measures of interest to his constituents or defense of the frontier. His speech (never reported at any length) in favor of remounting the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, triumphantly carried the measure, and was admired by all, drawing from John Quincy

Adams, who followed in the debate, a handsome compliment, Adams referring to him as "the eloquent delegate from Wisconsin."

In 1843, Governor Dodge was again returned to Congress, beating his worthy neighbor, General Hicox, by a larger majority than that by which he had triumphed over Arnold.

In 1845, at the conclusion of his four years' service in the House of Representatives, he was recalled by President Polk to his old place as Governor of Wisconsin, in deference to the voice of the people, in which capacity he continued to serve until her admission as a State, May 29, 1848.

At the meeting of the first Legislature, in June of the last-named year, there was an animated and bitter contest for senatorial honors among the leading politicians of the State. Governor Dodge was chosen over distinguished competitors, such as Chief-Justice Dunn, Governor Doty, and other aspirants. In the classification precedent to the admission of the first Senators from a new State, he drew the term of four years, and was re-elected, in 1852, by a much larger majority, for a full term, which expired the 4th of March, 1857.

In 1844, with a degree of self-abnegation and modesty peculiar to him, he *refused* to answer a

letter written by the late Hon. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, a greatly esteemed friend and representative from his native State, and signed by some five or six members of the House of Representatives, asking his views upon the Texas, Oregon, Tariff, and other public questions; the object of the letter being to bring Governor Dodge prominently before the Democratic Presidential Convention of that year, which nominated Mr. Polk.

Although his opinions upon all of these questions were in full harmony with those of the requisite two-thirds majority in the convention of his party, he refused the use of his name to beat his valued personal and political friend, Martin Van Buren, whose defeat in 1840 he thought ought to be righted by a triumph in 1844.

In 1848, just after he had taken his seat in the Senate, he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention, held at Utica, N. Y., for Vice-President of the United States, to run upon the same ticket with his old friend, Ex-President Van Buren. He, however, promptly declined the honor, which was subsequently bestowed, by the Buffalo Convention, upon Charles Francis Adams.

At the termination of his senatorial career, he declined the office of Governor of Washington Ter-

ritory, tendered to him by President Pierce, with a fixed determination never again to accept public station.

As a tribute to his worth, the Legislature of Wisconsin passed an Act "to perpetuate the memory of the late Governor Dodge," directing that his bust, in marble, be placed within the Capitol of the State. It stands there, in Italian marble, an excellent likeness of the venerable patriot and statesman, the brave soldier and honest man, who was gathered to his fathers on the 19th day of June, 1867, at the house of his only surviving son, in Burlington, Iowa. He was the great and successful captain of the civilization of Wisconsin.

Of singularly commanding person, he was six feet in height, perfectly erect, and possessing a herculean constitution; he was rigidly temperate and abstemious throughout his long life. He was fond of reading the Scriptures, especially "Scott's Bible" and its notes. In the latter part of his life he was a regular attendant upon divine service, and some years before his death joined the Episcopal Church at Mineral Point, Wisconsin.

The following eloquent and truthful tribute is from the pen of Governor Fairchild, on the occasion of the death of Henry Dodge:

(*From the Madison Journal*).

"The late ex-Governor and ex-Senator Dodge:

"Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has issued the following executive order on the death of Hon. Henry Dodge, formerly Governor of Wisconsin:

"MADISON, WIS., *June* 24, 1867.

"EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 4.

"It is with deep regret that I have to announce to the people of this State the death at Burlington, Iowa, on the 19th inst., of Hon. Henry Dodge, one of Wisconsin's most honored public men.

"From an early day, General Dodge was actively and intimately connected with the affairs of Wisconsin, in the several capacities of Governor, Delegate in Congress, and United States Senator. At the close of his senatorial career, he retired from public life, and to the enjoyment of a dignified and happy seclusion, which he had so well earned by long and faithful service.

"A brave and accomplished soldier, an enlightened and incorruptible statesman—General Dodge was for many years recognized as one of the most distinguished leaders in the nation. Too brave to be other than he seemed, too honest to be a dema-

gogue, his career was characterized by a manly independence in doing right, which won for him the confidence of the whole people.

"After a life, long and of rare usefulness, he has gone from our midst; and truly may it be said of him that to few indeed has it been given to leave a fame at once so wide-spread and so spotless.

"As a testimony of respect, the usual badge of mourning will be displayed at the several State Departments for the period of thirty days.

"LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

"Governor of Wisconsin."

Many of these events are within the lives of this generation; but few, who have always lived in the advanced civilization of the metropolitan cities of the Atlantic coast, can appreciate the privations of the exile on the rude frontier, and the surpassing difficulties and hardships that must have been endured by the pioneers in achieving through sagacious and unremitting toil, with slow accession by emigration, their stupendous task of changing the savage wilderness into the grand State of beautiful Wisconsin.

In twelve laborious years this task was done, and its great career started in the Union. This work

was conducted mainly by General Henry Dodge, around whom all naturally gathered as their leader in war and governor in peace.

Throughout his long career of fifty years of constant public service, in which he held with fidelity and distinction almost every public trust, civil and military, from his Western constituents, or by the President, to serve their interests; in steady and graded advance, for his exemplary integrity and merit; at no time, even when his name was heard over the land for his wondrous skill and success in the Indian wars, did he swerve from his fixed habits of modest reserve and silence as to his own merits and services. He made no speeches, or sought popularity by the art of politicians, to build upon his fame such combinations as might give him National leadership.

This rare merit in our nation of selfish political orators, scheming for office and flooding the land with declamations of their own merits and claims, was in marked contrast with some of his contemporaries, who thereby secured their coveted reward of the Presidency.

Wisely, in modest self-sacrifice to his beloved constituents of Wisconsin, he chose the silent course of primary and unswerving fidelity to their

interests, and calmly awaited the sober judgment of posterity.

Unquestionably the present grand results of his devoted life, are of far more enduring, and ever-growing public benefits to the North-west and to the Union, than all the forgotten party strifes and creeds of political aspirants that filled the air through the same period.

Such of these as are now remembered have been long since reversed; and almost all their fleeting policies are buried in oblivion, while the nation has outgrown their memory.

His immortal monument is his own grand State —Wisconsin.

The infant territory that he, as their chosen leader, began in 1836 to organize in all its life, from the frontier wilderness, and with such wisdom and integrity guided and controlled for twenty-one years, he had the satisfaction of witnessing its fulfillment of his hopes; to behold it rising into an imperial State, that sent over 200,000 of its sturdy youth to suppress the Southern Rebellion; blooming with fair cities, towns, and villages; with every culture and illimitable natural resources; with universities, galleries, and metropolitan elegance; traversed by steam on land and water; the proximate center of

population of the Union, and which since 1860 has controlled the nation.

Augustus C., second son of Henry Dodge, was born at St. Genevieve, January 2, 1812; reared in the lead mines of Wisconsin, and denied the advantages of early education and training in the schools and colleges now so abundant.

When but fifteen years of age, he served as a private in several campaigns against the Winnebago Indians in a company of volunteers, commanded by Captain William Schuyler Hamilton, third son of General Alexander Hamilton.

When twenty years of age he volunteered in the Black Hawk War, and became a First Lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Francis Gehoin.

June 18, 1838, he was appointed by President Van Buren Register of the United States Land Office at Burlington, Wisconsin, afterward Iowa Territory.

He discharged the duties of this office so acceptably to the people that, in 1840, they elected him Delegate to Congress from Iowa, a position to which he was chosen for four consecutive terms.

In 1848 he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors of Iowa, and also United States Senator.

He drew into the two-year class, so called, and was re-elected for a full term of six years. He served in the two houses of Congress from 1840 to 1855. In the latter year he was appointed to succeed the Hon. Pierre Soulé as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Her Catholic Majesty.

For the manner in which he performed these important duties, we refer to the published letters of the late William Cullen Bryant, written from Madrid in 1859, page 150. He says:

"The American Minister, Mr. Dodge, is very attentive to the convenience of his countrymen, and a great favorite with such of them as come to Madrid. He is on excellent terms with the people of the country, and has done what, I think, few of his predecessors have taken the trouble to try, acquired their language. He has sent his resignation to Mr. Buchanan, that there may be no hesitation in giving the embassy to any other person; but, should the resignation be accepted, it is not likely that the post will be so well filled as it now is."

The eldest son, Henry Dodge, who had achieved distinction in the Indian wars under his father, and

had served as High Sheriff by election, and also as Clerk of the United States District Court for Iowa County, Wis., was appointed Agent for the Navajos, whose language he spoke, as he also did that of some ten other tribes; was captured by the Zuni savages, and burnt to death at the stake. This shocking act of savage barbarity was perpetrated near Fort Defiance, New Mexico, in 1856. He left a widow and four children, viz.:

George, late of Peoria, Ill.

Mary, wife of W. F. Fox, of Chicago.

Christiana, wife of Charles Rutter, New York.

Louis, New Orleans.

Israel Dodge, the grandfather, and his wife (Nancy Hunter), of Carlisle, Pa., settled at St. Genevieve, Mo.

Children:

(Gen.) Henry Dodge.

Nancy, married (1st) James Conn, (2d) Rev. James Sefton.

Josiah (died without issue).

Israel, Jr., and his wife Louisa had six children (Arkansas).

John, wife and four children, all dead many years since.

Theodosia married Logan Caldwell, had six children; one only survives, viz., Henry L. Caldwell, of St. Genevieve.

Louis (died without issue).

Mrs. Rebecca W. Sire, of St. Louis, is now the only surviving child of Nancy.

The children of Israel, Jr., surviving are: George W., William H., Theodosia, and Mary, of St. Louis or Arkansas.

John settled in Arkansas, and his line is extinct.

General Henry Dodge married (1800) Christiana McDonald; had thirteen children, of whom nine, viz., seven daughters and two sons, grew to maturity.

Nancy married George W. Scott, brother of Hon. J. Scott, was Marshal of Arkansas, and died without children.

Louisiana, wife of W. J. Madden, Sonoma, Cal.

Henry (died 1856).

Augustus C., of Burlington, Iowa.

Elizabeth married Paschal Beguette, Vidalia, Cal.

Mary married John Dement, Dixon, Ill.

Selina married Myers F. Truett, San Francisco, Cal.

Christiana married Governor James Clark, Iowa.

Virginia married H. A. Hayden, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hon. Augustus C. Dodge and his wife Clara (Herdich) have three children surviving, viz.:

Augustus,

Charles J.,

William, of Burlington, Iowa.

On the 20th day of November, 1883, in his seventy-second year, the Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, after a brief illness, died at his home in Burlington, Iowa.

His death was deeply felt as of the most cherished son of the State. From the very numerous obituaries, the following is extracted:

CHANTING REQUIEMS.

THE PRESS OF IOWA UPON THE DEATH OF GENERAL DODGE; REGARDLESS OF PARTY THEY SORROWFULLY MOURN A GOOD AND PURE MAN. A SERIES OF INTERESTING SKETCHES OF AND COMMENTS UPON HIS LIFE.

(*From the Council Bluffs Globe.*)

THE GREATEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL.

General Dodge was known to political life almost from boyhood. His father was the late General Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, who was also an officer

of the United States Army, and the commander of a regiment of dragoons in the Black Hawk War. When Wisconsin was admitted as a State, the father became one of its United States Senators, and the illustrious son who has just died, was a resident of the territory of Iowa, and its Delegate in Congress. The latter served also in the Black Hawk War, under his father. As a Delegate in Congress, A. C. Dodge exerted a powerful influence in securing the admission of Iowa as a State, and when this was accomplished, he was elected one of its Senators in Congress together with General G. W. Jones, now a resident of Dubuque. The most remarkable feature of this senatorial result was the fact that General Dodge, the father, of Wisconsin, and General Dodge, the son, of Iowa, occupied seats in the United States Senate at the same time; and both took a decided and leading part in contemporaneous legislation. It is due to the memory of the veteran statesman who has just passed away, to say that it is owing to his exertions, principally, that the boundaries of Iowa were extended to the Missouri River, so as to embrace the fairest and richest portions of our great State. He was always devotedly attached to the fame and fortunes of the Democratic Party, and when the control of Iowa passed

to the Republicans, General Dodge ceased to be its Senator, but was, under the administration of President Pierce, sent as Minister to Spain, where he won the esteem and confidence of all diplomatic representatives of all the other Powers residing near that court. Since his return from that mission he has taken an active interest in political affairs. In Congress he was an earnest and efficient advocate of Pacific railways, and in all his senatorial career enjoyed the peculiar confidence of Stephen A. Douglas. General Dodge was a fine lawyer, and during the last twenty years has devoted his remarkable talents to the practice of that profession. In all his political and professional career General A. C. Dodge has been characterized by the most uncompromising and unswerving honesty. His private character and reputation are untarnished. He left official life, not richer as in these modern days, but poorer by far than when he first entered it. All classes of people throughout the State, who knew this sterling character, will read the intelligence of his death with profound sorrow. He was the greatest Roman of them all.

(*From the Davenport Democrat.*)

A HARDY, RESOLUTE, HONEST MAN.

The deceased was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., January 2, 1812, and consequently had reached the 72d year of his age. He was the son of Governor and General Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. Nearly the entire life of the subject of this sketch was passed west of the Mississippi River, which is, of itself, a most exceptional fact. At the organization of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836, Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; what is now Iowa being included in that Territory, the capital of which was Belmont, for one year and afterward at Burlington. In 1838, Iowa Territory was organized and Augustus C. Dodge appointed by President Van Buren Register of the Land Office at Burlington. He is said to have made many friends among the early settlers by advancing them part of the money with which to pay claims. Soon after the time designated a dispute arose between Iowa and Missouri about the boundary line between them. General Dodge was one of the commissioners on the part of Iowa to settle the dispute, and afterwards he was commander of the Iowa forces when hostilities were threatened between the two commonwealths. It was

largely owing to his moderate course and conciliatory counsels that the matter was peaceably settled.

General Dodge served as a delegate for Iowa Territory in the 27th, 28th, and 29th Congresses. Upon the organization of the State he was elected one of the two first senators, and as such met his father, who was also a member of that national body, having been chosen United States Senator from Wisconsin. General Dodge occupied his seat in the Senate for eight years, taking a decided stand for the interests of his State and constituents. He served during the sessions of the 30th, 31st, 32d, and 33d Congresses.

In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Spain, and there continued during the remainder of that President's administration and also of President Buchanan's. In 1859, General Dodge was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, but he was defeated by Governor Kirkwood. He was a delegate to the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia and to the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1864.

For several years following, General Dodge lived as a quiet citizen in Burlington, of which city, in 1874, he was chosen as Mayor by a large majority

as a citizens' candidate. During the past summer the general took a great interest in the semi-centennial of Iowa's history, which was so successfully held at the city of his home. It may truthfully be recorded that the deceased was always a friend of young men, and was a favorite with them. Politically, he was always a Democrat, and temperance was one of the subjects to whose advancement he devoted much of his time and means. Many are the temperance organizations and red and blue ribbon clubs which trace their existence to his efforts.

It was in 1837 that he was married to Miss Herdich, of St. Genevieve, Mo., who survives him with the children, A. V., C. J., and W. W. Dodge, all residents of Burlington. In religion, the sympathies of the deceased were with the Catholic Church, of which Mrs. Dodge was a faithful member, and in the faith of which he was baptized during his last sickness.

In closing this hasty sketch, the materials of which have been hurriedly gathered, it should be stated that General Dodge was a strong partisan, and always engaged earnestly in the cause he believed to be right; yet he commanded the highest respect of all, and was most esteemed by those who were brought into the most intimate relations with him.

His life will form a part of the State's history. Whether he is viewed as a young man earning his living by manual labor in the Galena lead mines, as a flat-boatman on the Mississippi River, as Governor of the Territory, or as a member of Congress, his character stands out as a hardy, resolute, honorable man, always devoted to his country, and doing the important work assigned to him conscientiously and well.

(*From the Burlington Hawkeye, November* 21.)

FEW MEN WITH CLEANER RECORDS.

General Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington's distinguished citizen, and one of the early pioneers of Iowa, died at his residence in this city, No. 829 North Fifth Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after an illness of only four days' duration. The intelligence of the demise of one who has been so prominently identified with the history of Iowa, as a State and a Territory, and whose life and public services have been so closely connected with the history of this State—a man of generous impulses, who never knew a selfish motive, kind, noble, urbane, and charitable—will be received by the public with profound regret and universal sorrow.

THE FATAL ILLNESS.

The first intelligence of the serious and fatal illness of General Dodge was made through the columns of the *Hawkeye* last Saturday morning. Thursday the General was upon the streets and apparently in good health. By undue exposure he contracted a severe cold and about 12 o'clock Thursday night he was taken ill and a physician summoned. His condition did not improve, and on Friday morning he was visited by Drs. Stone and Ransom. Friday evening he was resting quietly, but was under the influence of opiates administered by the physicians. At this time it was hoped by the numerous friends of the General that his strong constitution would enable him to completely recover, and his restoration to his usual good health was sincerely hoped for. Saturday he was in a critical condition, and in the afternoon an operation upon the bladder was successfully performed by Dr. Stone, assisted by Drs. Ransom, Nassau, and Henry. Temporary relief was afforded, but later in the night he suffered much pain. Sunday no encouraging symptoms had manifested themselves, and during the morning he grew worse and his condition became alarming in the extreme. A consultation of the medical advisers was held and another operation

was performed, which was followed by a chill. The patient became delirious, his mind wandered, and only at times did he recognize those about his bedside. Monday night he grew worse, and yesterday morning he began failing rapidly and the physicians gave up hope of recovery. He continued to sink through the day, and it was quite apparent that the beloved man would linger but a few hours. At 3.30 in the afternoon there was a decided change for the worse, for the hour of his dissolution had come. A few minutes past 4 o'clock General A. C. Dodge, surrounded by his sorrowing and aged wife, his three sons, and one or two intimate friends, quietly expired. The transition from life was almost imperceptible. At the time of his demise and for several hours previous the General lay unconscious. The death-bed scene was affecting beyond description of pen or tongue. Surrounded by grieving relatives bowed down with sorrow, the soul of that good and true man, General A. C. Dodge, forsook its earthly tenement and winged its flight to realms above.

The direct cause of General Dodge's death was hermaturria of the bladder, the result of the contraction of a severe cold last Thursday. For the past five years he has been afflicted with a chronic

disease of the bladder, the kidneys being also badly affected. General Dodge was a tall, stately, robust man, and possessed a splendid constitution, which repelled the attacks of disease until he reached a ripe old age.

General Augustus Cæsar Dodge was the son of Governor Henry Dodge, and was born at St. Genevieve, Missouri, January 2, 1812. When quite young he emigrated with his father to the lead mines of Wisconsin, coming up the Mississippi River in 1827, and locating at Galena, Illinois, long before the era of steam-boats. He won an honorable record in two Indian wars, the Winnebago War in 1827, and the Black Hawk War of 1832, distinguished himself for bravery and winning deserved recognition for his services. He served as aide-de-camp to his father, Governor Henry Dodge, at the battle of Bad Axe, fought on the 2d of August, 1832, in Wisconsin; where Black Hawk was defeated and his leaders captured in attempting flight to Canada. Shortly after the termination of this famous Indian war General Dodge was appointed Register of the Land Office which had been established at Burlington, and during his period of office formed an extensive acquaintance among the settlers upon the Black Hawk purchase, making numerous friends.

A sketch of General Dodge, published a number of years ago, says that at the time he held this office the "Club Law" was the tenure by which every man held his land, and many a bitter, violent quarrel originated between the settlers concerning their respective "claims." Every neighborhood had its own "Claim Association," where disputed titles were settled and adjusted, but whenever either party felt himself aggrieved by the decisions of this "higher law court," an appeal was then taken to the Land Office, where all the bitterness and strife was again enacted. These disputes and difficulties General Dodge settled in such a manner as to give satisfaction to both parties, and made him afterward the tried friend of either. No man ever came to the Land Office, while he was in it, but he went away showering blessings on the generous, noble-minded man who filled it.

The education of General Dodge in his earlier years had been neglected, and it was during his term in the Land Office in Burlington that he began to studiously apply himself to self-education, from which time to his death he has been an industrious student and a constant reader. By constant application he became a finished scholar and fitted himself for the many public positions of trust he so worthily filled

subsequently. General Dodge, in 1841, was elected a Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Iowa, and was re-elected for three consecutive terms, terminating his career as a representative in Congress in the year 1847. He was selected as the presidential elector for the State of Iowa in 1848. During his career as a Delegate to Congress, he formed an extended personal acquaintance among the leading public men of the day. The sketch of General Dodge referred to above, says: "To see a man rise from obscurity and poverty, untaught and unguided by any other hand than his own, and rapidly force his way through every grade of office almost; with credit and distinction, among senators and presidents, kings, princes and emperors, courts and camps; is always a pleasing and interesting spectacle to every true-hearted American, and sets to the generation who are to follow him a bright and glorious example." No man ever worked with a more fervent zeal for the benefit of a constituency than he did, and no man ever procured for an infant State or Territory what he procured for Iowa. He saw her future greatness, and by his unremitting and indefatigable labor won for her, aid and assistance that greatly accelerated her growth to its present magnitude. He knew what Iowa needed and pro-

cured it for her; his extended acquaintance and popularity enabling him to successfully consummate any project he undertook.

In 1846 was held the first Legislature after Iowa became a State, and the name of General A. C. Dodge was prominently mentioned for Senator, he receiving the unanimous support of his party. The contest between the Whig and Democratic Party for the election of members of the Legislature was a hot contest. The balance of power in the Legislature was held by three Democrats elected in Lee County, who were termed "opossums"; and had run independently of the political party of which they were members. These three Democrats refused to go into caucus and to support General Dodge; demanding that his name be withdrawn. General Dodge magnanimously offered to permit his name to be withdrawn, but his friends in the Legislature refused to consent to his proposition. Several attempts to elect him were fruitless, and the joint convention adjourned without making an election, and the consequence was that Iowa was without a senator for two years.

In 1848, the Legislature reconvened and he was elected United States Senator, with George W. Jones as his colleague, serving in the Senate until

1855. Among the measures aided and appropriations secured by General Dodge, were: An appropriation for a State road from Dubuque to the southern boundary line of Iowa; and an additional appropriation for completing State buildings; by personal intervention he secured the retention in office by President Tyler of the State Supreme Judges; he prevented the passage of an Act proposing to extend the limits of the half-breed tract in Lee County; procured a public land grant for improving the Des Moines River; procured a donation of 500,000 acres of public lands in Iowa for school purposes; and procured the removal of the Winnebagoes, a band of Indians that was constantly committing depredations. He also during his congressional career aided in procuring an appropriation of $100,000 for clearing out the obstructions in the rapids of the Mississippi, and an additional appropriation of $125,000 for the construction of snag dredge-boats for Western rivers, and procured the passage of a bill granting lands for railroad purposes in Iowa. He opposed the "Bennet Land Bill," and defended the "Union and Compromise;" advocated the passage of a "Homestead Exemption" law, for the protection of the poor class; opposed monopolies and labored in behalf of any

measure he thought would improve the condition of the laboring class. He played an important part in the early national legislation, and was the contemporary of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Silas Wright, and Senator Phelps. General Dodge sat in the Senate with his father, and this is the only instance of a father and son holding seats in the Senate at the same time.

General Dodge received the appointment of Minister to Spain from President Pierce, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed. His amiability of character, his experience in the halls of the national legislature, his untiring energy, innate talent and ability well fitted him for a diplomat. His nomination at the time was generally favorably commented upon by the press of the country, although James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, opposed the appointment through the columns of his paper, and heaped abuse upon General Dodge, which was entirely unwarranted by existing circumstances. At the time of the appointment, the Washington *Union* commented as follows upon it :

" The unanimous confirmation of the distinguished Senator from Iowa for the position of American Minister to Spain, shows how highly the Senate of

the United States appreciated the wisdom of the selection by the President. General Dodge is a genuine type of the American character. His has been a most interesting career. He has, as it were, grown up with the mighty West. Still a young man, his history is crowded with eventful details. He has been tried and proved in every emergency, and from his first hour in public life down to the present moment, he has been regarded as a man of eminent capacity and lofty integrity. His frank and fearless character, his sagacity and experience, will make him a worthy representative of his country. One thing is certain, the President could have taken no man who more faithfully reflected the patriotic sympathies of the National Democracy, or who has been more completely identified with that sentiment of political action which regards the Constitution and the Union as one and inseparable."

During General Dodge's eight years' residence at the Court of Madrid, he discharged the duties of Minister with promptness and in a business-like manner. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge were favorites in society and of Queen Isabella; the latter one day presenting Mrs. Dodge with a handsome oil painting of herself on copper plate, and of her husband, which are now at the residence of General Dodge.

General Dodge finally resigned, and returned to Burlington. In 1859, General Dodge ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket against Samuel J. Kirkwood, but was defeated. The nomination for Governor was forced upon him, as he declined it. Immediately following his defeat, he received an unsolicited complimentary vote for United States Senator from the Democratic members of the State Legislature, fifty-two in all, which was tendered as a mark of their undiminished confidence in General Dodge. His defeat in the race for the gubernatorial chair was in reality General Dodge's political downfall. But he did not pass into obscurity, and would not, no matter how long he might have lived.

General Dodge was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864, and also to the Philadelphia National Convention of 1866. In 1871, while the nominees for the approaching presidential campaign were being discussed, the name of General Dodge for President on the Democratic ticket was mentioned in a number of newspapers, and he was freely spoken of among his friends. His name was also mentioned for the Vice-Presidency. General Dodge presided as Chairman of the State Democratic Convention, held at Council Bluffs, at the opening of which he made a stirring speech, and was a delegate

to the Capital Convention held at St. Louis a number of years ago. He participated in all presidential and State campaigns, and made numberless political addresses. On an Eastern tour in 1879, he was frequently mentioned by the leading journals of that section of the country, and met many of the friends he had made while engaged in public life. General Dodge also wrote a lecture entitled, "Spain and the Spaniards," which he prepared some ten years after his return from that country as Minister Plenipotentiary. It was delivered in a large number of cities and towns. General Dodge has attended numberless old settlers' reunions in Iowa and Illinois, and the limitless fund of incidents and reminiscences of early pioneer life which he possessed always made him an interesting and entertaining talker at gatherings of this character. He was elected Mayor in 1874, and has assisted in various projects for the improvement of the city. About the latest matter that engrossed his attention, and in which he acted a prominent part, was the semi-centennial celebration held in this city on the 1st of June last. General Dodge was made Chairman of the Executive and Invitation Committees, and was the presiding officer of the day, and to his untiring efforts and advice was much of the success of the celebration

due. On that day he delivered an able address, replete with historical reminiscences, and met hundreds of his old-time friends. Since the celebration he prepared and had printed a pamphlet containing a record of the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Iowa; the distribution of which among his friends he had about completed.

HIS CHARACTER.

General Dodge was a man with a spotless reputation, and during a public career of fifty years not one breath of suspicion has been uttered against his name. He was generous to a fault. No one in need of assistance ever came to his door without receiving aid. He was noted for his urbanity, and no one was so humble that he would not stop upon the street, speak to and shake hands with. His sympathies were instantly aroused for the oppressed. He was kind-hearted, magnanimous, pleasant, and agreeable. In appearance he was stately and dignified. He possessed a high order of ability, and discharged his public duties with a devotion and earnestness worthy of imitation by modern statesmen. He was a man of accurate judgment, and possessed a large capacity for labor. He was honorable and upright in every transaction,

and leaves a spotless record that will forever perpetuate his name in the history of Iowa. He was a strong advocate of temperance and every measure for the alleviation of the poor classes. He belonged to no religious denomination during his life-time, but attended church regularly. Several days previous to his dissolution he was baptized in the Catholic faith. To him home was a sacred shrine; there he found the greatest joy and contentment. He was an affectionate husband and a kind father. His family relations were always agreeable. He was a man of strict integrity, and charitable to the last degree, and was a good neighbor. Few men leave behind them the clean record General Dodge has. He was known to every person in Burlington, and his death will cause deep public sorrow.

To Mrs. Dodge, who is an aged lady, and the General's son, the sympathy of the entire community is extended. Countless friends called at the residence of the General yesterday evening to extend their condolence and offer such assistance as might be in their power to render.

General Dodge leaves three sons, A. V. Dodge, and C. J. and W. W. Dodge. The former is engaged in commercial pursuits, and the latter are attorneys, having built up a splendid practice. The

General had seven sisters, four of whom are dead. They were: Mrs. Nancy Kingsbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Beguette, Mrs. Governor C. H. Clark, Mrs. Virginia Hayden, Mrs. L. Madden, now residing in California; Mrs. Mary L. Dement, mother of Henry Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois, of Dixon, Ill.; and Mrs. S. Truett, of San Francisco. He had one brother, Henry Dodge, who is dead. General Dodge had one daughter, who died some thirty-five years ago.

General Dodge left a will bequeathing all his property to his wife. It is to be regretted that he has not left a history of his life, as it has been an eventful one. It is remarkable that no biography of General Dodge could be found in any of the State, county, or city publications, and the one presented this morning is prepared from the memory of old citizens and a scrap-book which contains many newspaper articles referring to the General. It may be possible there are a few errors, but in the main it is correct. Some one should undertake to write an extended biography of the General.

BLOCK ISLAND

AND ITS HISTORY.

TO the wearied brain-toilers of the cities, courts, or pulpits, and the scheming merchants ever weaving new plans of stupendous effort for gain in new ventures; to each and all come seasons when the overwrought mind, nerves, and muscles must have repose to insure future activity.

A large class whose taste, or perhaps lack of reflective taste, are best pleased with the gilded lounging, and the idle, flirting, affected, and pretentious butterfly throng of the vast summer caravanserai hotels.

But, for those who seek delicious climate in a home on the rolling, solemn sea; with every desired luxury from garden, field, and waves, in bracing air; an elixir of new heaven-born life and serene quiet; where, undisturbed, one can ride, walk, bathe, fish, and sail in ever-renewed variety, or study the grand features of its local history, and learn how it became such a nursery of heroes and freedom—above all other summer resorts is Block Island.

Consult any good map, and the beautiful island, deep rooted in the ocean bed, will be seen lying due south of the main shore of the central part

of Rhode Island, thirteen miles away; about eighteen miles north of east from Montauk Point, and twelve miles from the north shore of Long Island; circled round by the open sea, a mass of *treeless*, fertile hills and pastures, affording in every direction views of the wide Atlantic, far as the eye can reach, always crossed by the ever-moving steamers and white-winged sailers of the seas.

Rev. Samuel Niles, in his rambling narrative (A. D. 1700) of the Indian wars, describes Block Island during his own residence there (1674–1762). After detailing the completion of his large stone house there by Captain James Sands, adds: "In 1689 the island was captured by French privateers, and on his advice, Mr. Niles, Mr. Sands and family, with some others, 'took our flight into the woods, which were at considerable distance, where we encamped that night. After which the three elder brothers, Captain John Sands, Mr. James and Samuel Sands, removed to Long Island and settled there, each leaving a farm at Block Island, which they stocked with sheep, and came over once a year, at shearing time, on Block Island, to carry off their wool and fit sheep for market at New York.'"

According to the coast survey, its position is in latitude 41° 08′ north, longitude 71° 33′ west. It is

about eight miles long, of irregular shape, and about three miles wide.

"Circled by waters that never freeze,
Beaten by billows, and swept by breeze,
Lieth this Island of Manissees."

The visitor arrives at its harbor and breakwater, to stay the surging Atlantic (the recent Government work), just south of the old harbor and Clay Head, and not far above the commanding South Light, in full view of Beacon Hill, the church, and pleasant homes of the islanders; and as he walks the cliffs will have broad ocean views of ever varying life.

The visitor may find many days of invigorating exercise, rambling in this fine air and scenery, over the island, its shores and waters; but he will, perhaps, seek his leading interest in the study of its history in its unique ancient records, with the excellent Town Clerk, Ambrose M. Rose, Esq.

We record gratefully our obligation to this venerable contemporaneous Record—almost unexampled in this country—for some of the original material of the following historical sketch of the island, its discovery, title, and settlement.

For the massive breakwater, new harbor, the beautiful and commanding South Light-house, as

well as for the grand "Ocean View Hotel," whose palatial proportions first greet the visitor, the island and the public are indebted to the well-directed energy and public spirit of the Hon. Nicholas Ball. He is a native. His ancestor, Hon. Peter Ball, arriving on the island from England early in the eighteenth century, was prominent in the General Assembly of the Colony of Rhode Island, and in 1735 obtained the first pier for the island. His present representative, whose maternal ancestor and wife are of the family of the original settler—Tristram Dodge—has become, by his true beneficence and large-hearted, sagacious, and untiring enterprise, justly the foremost citizen of Block Island. Besides these prominent works, to him is also due the life-saving station and the submarine cable to the main-land.

He has for eighteen years—from 1854–72—continuously, and often by unanimous choice, represented the island in the Assembly and Senate of Rhode Island. No history or description of the island would be complete without this imperfect tribute.

Block Island, from its discovery, in 1614, by Adrian Block and Hendrick Christiansee; where they built a fort and a few houses (sailing in their yacht—length 64½ feet, breadth 11½ feet—the

"Onrust," or Restless, the first vessel built at New Amsterdam, through Hurl Gate and the Sound to Boston, and discovering Long Island to be an island) remained in possession of its native Narragansett Indians, who called it "Manissees," which is alleged to mean "Little God." Block Island was named on Dutch maps after this voyage "Adrian's Eylandt" and "Block's Eylandt." A skipper from Massachusetts, Captain Oldham, and his crew, having been massacred by the Indians, whose repute was generally peaceful, and Oldham doubtless provoked the assault, Endicott and Underhill, with their force of one hundred men, landed and severely punished the Indians; whereby Massachusetts Bay claimed title to the island, to which the Indians yielded and paid tribute.

In the year 1658, Massachusetts Colony granted it to Endicott, Bellingham, and associates, but no settlement ensued.

In 1660, John Alcock, M.D, of Roxbury, apprized, so runs the record, Thomas Terry, James Sands, and other associates in his land schemes, that he knew of an adjacent island that could be bought for £400, and that if they would divide this sum and all expenses they might share the profits, on condition of paying him twenty-five acres or £5 for

one-sixteenth. His proposal being accepted, they took an assignment of the title of Endicott and his associates, and at a meeting at Alcock's house, September, 1660, appointed Peter Noyes and Thomas Faxun (called "knowing men") as surveyors, to lay out the island in lots for the settlers: of whom sixteen engaged and paid all expenses of building, jointly, a barque at Braintree, and equipping the same; which, however, made too slow progress for Simon Ray and Samuel Dering, who built a "shallop" at their own cost. In April, 1661, the "shallop," navigated by William Edwards and Samuel Staples, sailed from Braintree to Taunton, and there received its fifteen settlers and their families. Thomas Faxun having proceeded with the surveyors previously.

What a rare sight now would be that old "barque," so heavy and slow! and that "shallop," so swift and sure!

We might compare the "barque" with the "Mayflower" in size and capacity; and marvel at the number of the Plymouth Pilgrims, with the crew, freight, etc., that we are annually trumpet-called to hear from the modest New Englanders.

Without the least parade of exile, covenant, or form of government for Church or State, the set-

tler owners of the island, of ample resources, quietly sailed away from New England's arrogant exclusiveness, to establish in their favored island, a truly free State and Church, which never sought to impose restrictions on others.

In the very ancient parchment-bound Town Records of New Shoreham, or Block Island, familiarly called "The Old Sheepskins" and legally the "Evidences of Property," appears the following record:

"Memorandum in the year of our Lord 1660, as followeth:

Mr. John Alcock, physician in the town of Roxbury in the colony of Massachusetts, being connected with Mr. Thomas Faxun, Peter George, Thomas Terry, Richard Ellis, Thomas Dering, Simon Ray, all of Braintree, with sundry persons belonging to other towns.

Mr. John Alcock, acquainting them of an island that was to be sold, namely, *Block Island*, which might make a situation for about sixteen families; and also declaring the price to be four hundred pounds; and that, if they would be concerned with him proportionally towards the creating a plantation on Block Island, he the aforesaid John Alcock would then proceed in the purchase thereof; granting him for his trouble and pains, five pounds for a

sixteenth part or twenty-five acres of land as an equivalent, and to be at equal proportional payment for said purchase in manner and form as followeth:

Twenty-five pounds for every sixteenth part; the remainder of the payment for to be paid in country pay, such as the country afforded; and accordingly timely notice was given unto all those that might think convenient for to be concerned with the erecting the concerns aforesaid, for to make their personal appearance at the house of Mr. John Alcock, August the seventeenth, 1660; then and there accordingly was forthwith attended by those hereunto subscribed,

Mr. John Alcock, M.D.,	Simon Ray,
Thomas Faxun,	Felix Wharton,
Peter George,	Hew Williams,
Thomas Terry,	John Gluffer,
Richard Ellis,	Edward Vorse,
Samuel Dering,	John Rathbone,

and according to the aforementioned premises forthwith agreed with Mr. John Alcock for the payment of said island proportionably as above mentioned; and also a consultation for which way to proceed concerning the erecting a plantation on the aforesaid Block Island, considering the remoteness

thereof both by land and sea, and could not be settled without great charge; whereupon some of our company began for to decline; still the remainder proceeded in the management thereof as noted; all and every person that was concerned with land on Block Island should be at their equal proportion of all charges belonging unto the settlement thereof. Whereupon for the premising and settlement of Block Island it was agreed upon that whose name here subscribed Mr. James Alcock, Felix Wharton, Hew Williams, Thomas Terry, Samuel Dering, Simon Ray, all of them agreeing forthwith to build a barque for the transporting of cattle to said island for the settlement thereof. Thomas Terry, Samuel Dering, Simon Ray, procuring the hull for to be built; Mr. John Alcock, Felix Wharton, and Hew Williams for to provide the sails, and riggings, and accordingly proceeded in the management thereof. Further, for the better and quicker transporting of passengers, considering that there was no harbour, Samuel Dering and Simon Ray built a shallop upon their own cost and charge for the promoting and settling of said island, and by the end of the year 1660 the barque and shallop were finished for the same purpose before mentioned, and William Rose, first master of the barque for

the employment that the barque was built for, and William Edwards and Samuel Staples undertaking to sail the shallop around the Cape, and for to meet the passengers at Taunton, there to take them in and sail for Block Island. In the year 1661 the barque set sail for Braintree. In the beginning of April, for Block Island. The shallop received its passengers at Taunton, namely:

Thomas Terry,	Duncan Williamson,
Samuel Dering,	John Rathbone,
Simon Ray,	Edward Vorse,
William Tosh,	Nicholas White,
Thormutt Rose,	William Billings,
William Barker,	Trustarum Dodge,
David Kimball,	John Ackus,
William Cahoone,	(Thomas Faxun had proceeded with the surveyor).

"Memorandum in the year of our Lord 1661. Further settlement of the Plantation of Block Island.

"Notice was given unto all the proprietors to assemble themselves at the house of Felix Wharton, in Boston, the first Tuesday in September, 1661, there to consult and agree upon some able

and knowing man to survey the island, that every purchaser might have his proportion, that he or they might improve it to the best advantage they could; Mr. John Alcock propounding unto the assembly thereof, a man that he knew for to be an able proved surveyor, one Mr. (Peter) Noyes, of Sudbury; forthwith the assembly accepted Mr. Alcock's proposal, and forthwith it was voted that Mr. Noyes, Mr. Faxun, an able knowing man, that they should go to Block Island and by lot divide unto every man concerned his due proportion as near as they could; and so accordingly they did proceed in the managing thereof according unto direction of the purchasers and proprietors of said island that took it into consideration at the time of this assembly, and agreed upon, that there should a quantity or portion of land be laid out for the help and maintenance of a minister, and so continue forever, and accordingly Block Island was surveyed and lotted out proportionally unto the purchasers by Mr. Noyes and by Mr. Faxun, as doth appear by the surveyor's works in the plot and draught of said island, measured and bounded unto every purchaser according to proportion by lot as followeth:

"The North part of the island by lot:

"Mr. Richard Billings, lot 1.

" Samuel Dering, lot 2.
" Nathaniel Wingley, Turmot Rose, lot 3.
" Edward E. Morse, John Rathbone, lot 4.
" Thomas Faxun, lots 5 and 6.
" Richard Ellis, lot 7.
" Felix Wharton, lot 8.
" John Glover, lot 9.
" Thomas Terry, lots 10 and 11.
" James Sands, lot 12.
" Hew Williams, lot 13.
" John Alcock, lot 14.
" Minister's land, lot 15.
" Peter George, lot 16.
" Simon Ray, lot 17.

" Western part of the island as by lot divided:
" Thomas Faxun, lots 1 and 2.
" Nathaniel Wingley and Turmot Rose, lot 3.
" Thomas Terry, lots 4 and 5.
" Felix Wharton, lot 6.
" John Alcock, Physician, lot 7.
" George S. Ray, lots 8 and 9.

" South-east part of the island:
" John Rathbone and Edward, lot 10.
" Richard Billings, lot 11.
" Richard Ellis, lot 12.

"Hew Williams, lot 13.

"John Glover and James Sands, lots 14 and 15.

"Samuel Dering, lot 16.

"The other small divisions by lot divided unto every purchaser by proportion.

"The above written on both sides being a true copy abstracted out of the old Book of Records of Memorandum for the first settling of Block Island by me.

"November 29, 1695,

"Pr. Nathaniel Mott,

"Town Recorder."

Upon this title did these settlers embark all their means and lives; no other title was obtained either of Indians or Dutch, whose cession by treaty with England in 1664 came opportunely. These early settlers and proprietors of Block Island, unlike all other American colonists, sought no royal charter or authority from Europe, as their basis of title; and they took possession of their purchase and remained in quiet enjoyment for three years of their respective lands; undisputed sovereigns; until the negotiation of Roger Williams induced their formal and voluntary adhesion to his new colony. The specu-

lators sold out at profit to the settlers who had no other deed than the survey and map of 1660; only one copy whereof, and very imperfect, is now extant on the island, and with Mr. Simon Ray Sands, copied for his grandmother.

The sixteen settlers entered into possession of their allotments; and here have ever since remained undisturbed by the natives, or the several wars of the colonies and States. When, in 1664, Rhode Island was chartered by Charles II., they elected to become part, and not of Massachusetts; and those settlers, by Delegates James Sands and Joseph Kent took the oaths as Freemen of Rhode Island, as appears hereby:

Rhode Island Colonial Records, 1664–77.

(Prov. 1857), printed by order of the General Assembly, vol. xxi., p. 58. "At a General Assembly of the Collony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, assembled Rhode Island, the fourth of the third month ("May") so-called, 1664, and in the sixteenth yeare of the raygne of Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, etc.

"Whereas (recital that it hath pleased the King to grant a charter to the colony), wherein Block Island is expressly nominated as part of this colony.

"That by these messengers: James Sands, Thomas Terry, and Joseph Kent, the inhabitants of Block Island have declared unto this Assembly their professed obedience to his Majesty said royal pleasure.

(After settling form of government, oaths of allegiance and office to be subscribed and filed), proceeds:

"Whereas Mr. James Sands, of Block Island, being freeman in this Collony or Corporation of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, etc., together with Joseph Kent, of Block Island, hath presented their humble petition to this Court, being the Generall Assembly of this Collony, in behalf of Thomas Terry, Peter George, Simon Raye, William Harris, Samuel Dearing, John Raurbone, John Davies, Samuel Staple, Hugh Williams, Robert Gutney, William Tosh, Tallman Rose, William Carhouse, *Tristrome Dodge*, John Clark, Joseph Kent, and William Barker; inhabitants and housekeepers at Block Island aforementioned, desiring that the forementioned inhabitants may be admitted freemen of this Collony aforesayed, and being demanded, if they the said James Sands and Joseph Kent did know that all the forenamed persones weare men of peaceable and good behaviour, and lykly to prove

worthy and hopefull members of the Collony, they answered 'Yea,' where upon the Court on caution and instructions given to the sayd petitioners, have accepted and admitted all the sayd inhabitants aforementioned, to be free of the sayd Collony, or soe many as shall give under their hands in writting according to the instructions aforementioned."

It is not a little strange to remark the *providential preservation* of this island; alike from the Puritan intolerance of Massachusetts; the monarchical ambition of conquest of the French, its first discoverers, under Verazzano, so zealous to plant the lilies and the Church in the new world, on his discovery, naming it Luisa, for the king's mother, when, in 1524, he described it to Francis I. accurately in geography, "and as full of hills covered with trees, well peopled, for we saw fires all along the coast":—

And also, from the energy of the Dutch West India Company, that claimed title to all Long Island, and vigorously attacked the Cow Bay settlers; as well as from any sympathy with dynastic changes in England, or much activity in our own Revolution; yet the island commands Long Island and its Sound, as well as Narragansett Bay.

Its first settlers were Baptists, and the *only*

church building and society on the island is of the Baptists, and so has been from the beginning of its history.

This first church was organized (October 3, 1772) by Thomas Dodge, Hannah Dodge, and six others (eight in all), Thomas Dodge, Deacon. The first pastor was Rev. David Sprague; second pastor, Rev. Thomas Dodge; Deacons, Oliver and Tristram Dodge. This church constituted itself, and adopted its own Articles of Faith.

It was created and still flourishes in the true spirit of independence and freedom of religious conviction, after the model of Roger Williams.

From early in the last century the island has been treeless, and yet very fertile, with its fine manure of sea-weed and peat, and now there is only one young orchard here, and tree planting has scarcely begun.

The settlement of Block Island, in 1661, is of much interest to the reflective student of the well-springs of our national and family history. It must have been by reason of the general ignorance of geography that, although the colonists of Massachusetts Bay were active sailors and traders with the colonies of Connecticut, New Haven, and Hartford, and the Dutch of New Amsterdam; although Mas-

sachusetts, in 1636, through the organized raid of Endicott and Underhill, and their little army, had, according to the existing theory, obtained and asserted political sovereignty over the island as part of its soil; yet the island, with its advantageous position and resources, was wholly unknown and unexplored beyond the landing-place of their expedition; and although the Dutch Admiral Block, with Commander Hendrick Christiansee, had, in 1614, sailed around the island, landed, explored, fully described, discovered, and took it into possession for Holland, erecting a fort and some dwellings thereon in the same voyage in which he fully discovered Long Island; sailing around it and fixing its geographical position, prominent points, and coast-line;—upon which voyage of first discovery, the Dutch had uniformly asserted paramount title and sovereignty to all Long Island, very efficiently by their West India Company of 1624, whose Directors-General were vested with full civil and military powers as Governors of the New Netherlands at New Amsterdam, on the Island of Manhattan;—neverthless, the island remained unoccupied by any Europeans before 1661. It is not a little strange, when, over a century previous, the adventurous Frobisher and Raleigh had penetrated, the one to the regions of the Arctic

Circle, and the other to Virginia, in the "South Sea," following the lead of Cabot; when constant trade was maintained to the East Indies and the Carribbean Islands; and no distance deterred the equally adventurous Hollanders, who were already planted in Java and South America; and were keen in their search around the globe, over whose sea they claimed and exercised supreme dominion, for advantageous colonial settlement; that this lofty and fertile island, in constant sight from the mainland, as well as from Long Island, and commanding, by its position at the entrance of the Sound, its whole commerce, as well of Long Island as the main shore; should have been suffered by the Dutch to lapse from their sway, and their original title of discovery and possession be yielded to oblivion; and that the English skippers, on their frequent voyages along the Sound, and enterprising English emigrants had never ventured to its shores; and at such a late period, this near neighbor to the colonies was almost wholly unknown and only occupied by its aboriginal Indians. The plain solution is that *it was providentially reserved* for a settlement unexampled in all history; for a *pure democracy* and *entire religious and civil freedom*, its leading characteristic to the present day.

This grows more marked as we study the history of the great maritime nations of that age. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Spain was the unquestioned Mistress of the Seas; and, from the era of Columbus, Pizarro, and Cortes, with Portugal and Holland, had founded vast empires in Asia, Africa, and America; Holland early became their successful rival, and then England and France emulated their search for new lands and productive colonies.

This spirit of maritime adventure, so conspicuous in England during the reign of Elizabeth; became under her Stuart successors, more generally organized and constant; and, as with the Huguenots of France, was the chosen refuge from oppression, attracting their best spirits. The second generation of Massachusetts colonists only followed herein the policy of their ancestors; by emigrating to new soil from the intolerant bigotry of the authorities at Plymouth, Boston, and Salem, and their equally restricted Colony of Connecticut.

Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1658, by patent granted the island absolutely as their private property, free of all claims of sovereignty, to John Endicott, Richard Bellingham, Daniel Dennison, and William Hawthorne. Their title of absolute

fee simple was, in 1661, acquired through Dr. John Alcock, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, by the sixteen original settlers in like full estate, as their own absolute private property, of which they became and continued undisputed sovereign proprietors.

The island was not insignificant and therefore unvisited. Of about the area of Manhattan, with fertile soil and abounding in the harvest of the seas; its first settlers, like the "Lotos Eaters," would go home no more; they remained and reared their families in content, and their descendants still own and occupy the island. Save for this providential reserve, some of the striving European colonizing nations would have covered its hills with fortifications like Malta, Rhodes, or Gibraltar; or, in America, Quebec or Louisburg, to become a sanguinary battle-ground.

The first settlers of 1661, with their families, numbered thirty, and the Indians were estimated at four hundred, of peaceful, industrious habits. In 1700, the whites had increased to two hundred, and the Indians declined to three hundred and fifty in number, and steadily failing. In 1800, there were only sixteen Indians to seven hundred and fourteen whites, and from 1860–76 only *one Indian*—last of the Warrior Narragansetts—is returned with eleven

hundred and forty-seven whites; and that solitary representative has since disappeared.

It appears elsewhere of record that the above petition of Sands and Kent had been referred to, and reported favorably by, a committee, of which Roger Williams was Chairman; and doubtless the same master spirit induced their mission and negotiations with the islanders.

In 1672, it was incorporated as the Town of New Shoreham (from the ancient town in Sussex, on the coast nine miles west of Brighton), otherwise Block Island, and its officers, elected 1676, were:

Peter George, Head Warden or Justice Supervisor.
Simon Ray, Deputy " "
James Sands, Adjutant " "
Robert Guthreg, Town Clerk.
Turmot Rose.
William Tosh, Constable.
Tristram Dodge, Sen. Sergeant.

And this Act of Incorporaton is substantially in force to this day.

From the recent official list of voters in New Shoreham, R. I., entitled "A list of all persons that possess property to the amount of one hundred and thirty-four dollars and over, who will be qualified to

vote in all legal organized town meetings on all questions in said town, under article second, section first of the Constitution."

The total of such qualified voters is 183; of whom the "Dodges" named are 34, the most numerous of all the families there; succeeded by the "Littlefields," with 33 names.

At the ordinary ratio of one-sixth, the above would assume a resident population of at least 204 Dodges; at the date of this poll, or over one-sixth of the total population of the island.

From the beginning—now over two hundred and twenty years; the settlers steadily increasing, have by their marine enterprise visited every navigable sea in their staunch, double-ender schooners; with large inland and foreign trade, through their fisheries; and yet no village has ever existed there; no foreigners have ever joined their community; which is unexampled for unity of religious faith and political convictions.

The contented islanders awaited till 1832, or 162 years, before they had a local post-office; and 220 years, or till 1880, before the first daily mail came by a steamer.

Although well educated, by their excellent public and other schools long established, and the busy

islanders have long visited all seas; yet, never has there been a newspaper or magazine printed there; telegraph, railroad, lawyer, or physician settled on the island.

They are content, busy like the Hollanders, and too thrifty to waste their brief time in looking after the affairs of others.

They show many of the distinctive traits of Holland; in their sturdy battle with the sea in its rage —so fierce upon their bleak shores; as well as the proverbial Dutch constancy, frugality, and, untiring industry; with the simplicity, honesty, frankness, and genial tolerant hospitality of the rural natives of Northern Vermont.

The islanders by their position are a distinct, unmixed race; of sterling virtues; which their descendants should be proud to emulate.

COW NECK, LONG ISLAND.

SINCE 1860, purposelessly disguised, in the pretentious name of Port Washington, a sea-port—not of entry—without docks, village, or hotel—or even definite bounds; the little settlement has but scant interest to the driving crowd of traders from all lands that throng the metropolis with their weary

strife for the dollar, and like Bunyan's Muckworm, are ever bent downwards raking over their little compost-heap ; and will not pause to look up to the long vista of history about this pleasant neighbor, nor learn its golden lessons.

Some, however, may be interested by family ties, old associations, or antiquarian taste ; and for such these pages are offered.

Cow Neck and Cow Bay are upon the north shore of Long Island, about thirty-five miles east of the city of New York, and about one hundred and thirty miles by the usual course west of Block Island.

Cow Bay, about one mile wide and a half mile in depth, extends on the west from the point of Great Neck ; due south of which and on the bay lies Manhasset, or "Little Cow Bay," as formerly called ; and on the east, from Sands Point on the Sound along Plum Beach, Dodge Island, Dodge Pond and Mill Dam to the main shore.

Cow Neck is the elevated land around Cow Bay on the west, and Hempstead Harbor on the east ; including Sands Point on the Sound ; Plum Beach, Dodge Island and Pond, Cornell's mill, dam, and

residence, and the ancient estates of Thomas Dodge, and Petrus Onderdonk: comprising all the land from the hills to the shore on both sides of Hempstead Harbor, and originally contained 6,000 acres.

Since 1784, on the division, it is in the township of North Hempstead.

Sands Point derives its name from the purchase, December 25, 1691 : and deed to John Sands (son of Captain James Sands of Block Island) from Richard Cornell, of Rockaway, and his wife of 500 acres of land at Cow Bay, L. I., which included this point. Cornell held under a grant from Governor Dongan in 1686.

Mr. Sands resided there till his death in 1712: in his house still standing: which remained in his family till about 1765, when it passed to Benjamin Hewlett with the existing family burial-lot.

By the successful discovery, voyage, and landing, claiming for the House of Orange in 1614; of Adrian Block and Hendrick Christiansee, which was followed by their settlement at "Breukland" Amersfort (New Town), New Utrecht, Gowanus, etc., on the western extremity, and scattered settlements on the north shore: Long Island was rightfully Dutch territory, and the Dutch claims were vigorously asserted.

But in 1635 Charles I., for value, and probably in contented ignorance of its actual situation, extent or importance; and of the existing Dutch possession by valid title; by patent granted all Long Island to Alexander Earl of Stirling and Devon, who, through his agent James Fassett, became the source of title subsequently to many farms and lands on the eastern end.

In 1640 these titles came into conflict according to Governor Winthrop in his Journal, April 4, 1640.

"The inhabitants of Lynn finding themselves straitened, looked out for a new plantation, and going to Long Island they agreed with Lord Stirling's agent, one Mr. Fassett, for a parcel of land near the West End and with the Indians for their right. The Dutch, hearing of this, and making claim to that part of the island by a former purchase of the Indians, sent over to take the place, and set up the arms of the Prince of Orange upon a Tree," and gives a copy of the original agreement with Fassett and several of Lynn, dated April 17, 1640, and of a deed from the Indians, dated December 13, 1640.

Thompson's History of Long Island, vol. i. p. 40, gives a more detailed narrative.

"A few English emigrants from Lynn, having

contracted with the agent of Lord Stirling for a parcel of land upon Long Island, undertook a plantation on the west side of Cow Neck, and near the head of Cow Bay, afterwards called Howe's Bay; from Lieutenant Daniel Howe, Conductor of the expedition, and sometimes Schout's Bay, from such officer being sent to arrest settlers. Dutch Governor directed Secretary van Tienhoven, with the Under Sheriff and twenty-eight men, to go to the Bay, and meet the intruders; they brought six men to Nieuw Amsterdam, who being examined, confessed that they came from Lynn under direction of Mr. Fassett, agent of Lord Stirling."

These settlers, of whom no list is preserved, were not baffled, but allowed to remain, doubtless by acknowledging the paramount authority of the Dutch; as an additional muniment of title: and thereby were expressly included, and reaped the benefit of the treaty of settlement and amity between the Governor of the New Netherlands and the Indians of Long Island, signed by six Sachems, dated 12th March, 1656, which is expressed to extend to and include all the English as well as the Dutch people within their jurisdiction and to the Dutch lines.

(Hempstead Town Records, Book A, page 40.)

But in 1643, Hempstead alleged that she made a purchase of all their lands from the Indians, though no deed is extant or pretended.

And so, in 1656, Hempstead puts on record (in her own books, by her clerk) :—

Ib. p. 43, well written in English, a Confirmation "by the Indians of Mansapage, Mericoke, and Rockaway, and all the rest of ye Indians that doe claim any rights or interests in the purchase that Hamsteede bought in the year 1643, and wch is in the boundes and limits of the waste Tract of Land concluded upon with the Governor of Manhattans, as it is in this paper specified" (with formal covenants of confirmation and for quiet enjoyment).

Signed by several Sachems, and by their "tokens" or emblems.

Next follows on the old Hempstead Records (p. 45), in the ("English") receipt of the Indian Sachems; the "Generall Boundes of the Lands that Hempstead claimed to have bought of the Indians in 1643, viz.: "Beginning at a place called Mattagaretts Bay; and soe running up on a direct line North and South, from North to South; and from sea to sea, to the Boundes, running from Hemsteede harboure, due Easte, to a poynte of trees, adjoin-

ing to the lands of Robert Williams, where we left marked trees, the same line running from sea to sea. The other line beginning at a marked tree standing at the East ende of the greate plaine, and from that tree running upon a due South line, and at the South Sea by a marked Tree made in a neck called Mackactchoung, and from thence upon the same line to the South Sea."

Within above spacious, — free and easy, — "Boundes" of the wilderness, — by its sons — Hempstead always claimed to include, and exercised jurisdiction over the region of Cow Neck.

Certainly—if Hempstead ever bought of the Indians—it were impossible to refute their claim on these "Boundes":—evidently of their own preparation.

The Sachems, with ponderous titles and emblems, disappear; and the Town Sages of "Hemsteede" feeling securely intrenched by these wordy and windy documents, so solemnly recorded at full length, proceeded to set apart the undefined region of Cow Neck; as the Common of pasture for the Town; where the cows, sheep, etc., of its residents could roam throughout the season; having been duly marked by their respective owners, and these

marks, being recorded annually in the Town Records; whereby they were to be safely returned to winter quarters. These marks are frequently and fully recorded; and probably this is among the earliest examples of the introduction here of the ancient English local custom of common of pasturage.

This was, of course, the origin of and established the name of the region as *Cow Neck* or *Cow-pasture Neck*.

Of the Hempstead Records, it is appropriate to say that the extant Records from Book A begin with 1657 and seem continuous. A book of the Records from 1644–57 is lost. This is called the lost "worm-eaten" book.

It is hard to refrain the thought, that if really Hempstead had any valid Indian title in 1643, its own Records would surely have set it out at length; and the *only* missing volume could not have contained it, or it would have been as carefully preserved as its successors. No copy of the entries in this volume is extant.

Is it unjust to those so long past away, after our experience of their ability in making wild Indians speak to their purpose; that they thought it most

prudent to put out of sight their own record—and entries coeval; that would defeat all pretence of valid Indian title in 1643?

Much stranger things occur daily and happened then.

Besides the solemn records of the marks upon the pasturing herds on Cow Neck, and frequent repetition of the name incidentally as a locality, the first specific entries I find in these Records are in Book B, page 52: "Firman Haring is to burn the Cow Neck this year 1665; and is to have 12 shillings in good pay for his payens."

April 1, 1681, page 101.

"At a towne held at Hemsted there was Lett to Danill Beadel the Cow Neck called ye Raybridg for £01.00.01."

"Hemsteed, April the 23d, 1669" (p. 179), "at a General Town Meeting, and by major vote, it is ordered and agreed upon, that all those that have fence at the Cow Neck shall have right in the Neck according to the fence which he makes for pasture land, and if ever hereafter the Cow Neck shall be lotted into particular allotments, then every man shall have a proportion, according to the fence that he maketh, and none to have right but only those who have fence theare; and further it is ordered,

that no man shall put any more cattle there than they have made fence."

The affairs of Cow Neck and Hempstead pass unrecorded, and doubtless in tranquillity, until the Town Meeting of the 15th of December, 1683, when "John Codman, Jackson, and Searing, are chosen to go to New York, to agree with *Mr. West* concerning their land at Cow Neck, to try for *an arbitration;* if not, the town will pay the money and proceed according to law."

This entry, brief and abrupt, seems the first knowledge that the solemn Supervisors had of this valid and paramount title of John West.

John West, who in 1676 was settled in New York City, married Anne, daughter of Attorney-General Thomas Rudyard; who, from his services as Governor of East Jersey, became Attorney-General of the Province of New York, and served as such 1684 and 1685, when he was appointed Governor of Barbadoes.

John West, in 1680, was Secretary of the Ducal Province of New York. In 1661, he had obtained a grant of this land from the Dutch Governor (No. 538).

This patentee had held the indisputable paramount title of all their lands at Cow Neck during all this period, in which they had been busy getting up their records.

No further mention hereof appears; doubtless they found it most convenient to submit rather than "proceed according to law"; and that discretion was the better part of valor against a patentee of such potent connections, and official rank; and they agreed upon a suitable compromise.

Much coveted Cow Neck and all the "Hemsteed" lands were covered by another patent, making the third sovereign grant of all their undefined Indian mythical title.

On the 16th of November, 1644, his "High Mightiness" William Kiefft, Governor and Director-General of the Nieuw Netherlands, by direction of his employers, exercised the original, rightful, and supreme authority over Long Island, of the States of Holland, by issuing his Patent of that date to Robert Fordham and six other Englishmen (one of whom had been employed to build the church in the fort at Nieuw Amsterdam), and unto their heirs and successors, or any they should join in association with them, "for all the land, with all the havens, harbors, rivers, creeks, woodlands, marshes, and all

other appurtenances thereunto belonging, upon and about a certain place called the Great Plains, on Long Island, from the East River to the South Sea, and from a certain harbor known by the name of Hempsted Bay, and westward as far as Matthew" (Martin) "Garretson's Bay; to begin at the head of the said two bays, and to run in direct lines, that they may be the same latitude in breadth on the south side as on the north, and as far eastward"; but with a condition, "in case the patentees and their associates shall procure one hundred families to settle down within the limits of five years after the date hereof; and if the patentees cannot within five years procure one hundred families to settle on said lands, they shall enjoy, ratum pro rata, land according to the number they shall procure; giving full authority to build a town or towns, with fortifications, and erect a temple or temples to use and exercise the Reformed Religion, which they profess, with the ecclesiastical discipline thereto belonging; and with full power and authority to erect a body politic, or civil combination among themselves, and to nominate Magistrates, to be presented to the Governor for choice and appointment, &c., &c. Reserving as rent the tenth part of all revenue that shall arise from the ground manured (or cultivated)

with the plow or hoe—gardens and orchards not exceeding one Holland acre excepted."

This liberal grant of a principality, with independent government and church and perpetual dominion, embraced the present limits of Hempstead and North Hempstead, extending across Long Island, north to south at its widest, and in breadth east and west about eight and one-half miles.

The towns of Jamaica and Flushing, afterwards patented in like terms by Governor Kiefft—the latter in 1645—are on the west, embracing now a part of the land originally granted to Hempstead.

In 1647, under this patent, allotments of land at and about Hempstead were made to sixty-six proprietors, whose names and antecedents are elaborately stated in the careful "Early History of Hempstead," by Charles B. Moore, Esq.

None of these allotments appear to have been made on Cow Neck, which still remained, although under new masters, common of pasture, and only began to be separately granted by the town from about 1670.

Thomas Dodge, of Block Island, born in 1684, grandson of Tristram Dodge, one of its sixteen original settlers of 1661, settled at Cow Neck, and

doubtless erected the antique homestead on Dodge Pond, where his descendants still live. There he died, 1755. His lands appear on the Map of actual Survey of all the lands on Cow Neck (L. I.) "by I. G. Clowes, Surveyor, dated 1695," now at the homestead, by the name of "West's Patent," and run from the present western line of the lands of William Miles, deceased, to the mill of Cornell.

Thomas Dodge, the original settler of the name, had not yet come at the date of Clowes' map. He was settled there pursuant to his deed of January 11, 1719, to Tristram Dodge, his brother, shortly before that date. The conveyance to Thomas Dodge is not of record at Hempstead, but by his deed to his cousin, Samuel Dodge, of Hempstead, dated "5 George I. and the year of man's salvation 1718," of a farme att Hempstead of fifty-nine acres "and twenty-six square rods, or one-third lacking five acres of that farm that was Samuel Clowes, bounded eastwardly partly by Thomas Dodge aforesaid, and partly by Tristram Dodge, and westerdly by Rigbell Mott; westerly by other lands laid out upon gate right, and northerdly by the land belonging to the heirs of John Carle, deceased": it is plain that, prior to 1718, Thomas and his brother Tristram Dodge were settled on Cow Neck, and that

Thomas acquired land at an earlier date (perhaps about 1710) from Samuel Clowes.

By the ancient records of New Shoreham, R. I. (Block Island), copied in 1695 by Nathaniel Mott, Town Clerk, it appears, viz.:

"Thomas Daudge, son of Thrustarum Daudge, born January 23 of January, 1684."

"Samuell Daudge, son of William Dodge, Sen., born September 19, 1691."

These grandsons of the first settler were first cousins; their fathers being brothers.

By the time of his legal majority, or twenty-one years, Thomas may be presumed to have acquired land there, viz.: from about 1705–10, and his cousin Samuel from about 1712–20.

From these have descended many very numerous and well-known branches of the family in the city and State of New York; whose generations have, like their ancestors, planted new lands at the West and risen to much social and official eminence; presenting a good record in the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars, besides that of 1812, and the late Rebellion.

The Dodges settled at Cow Neck after the Motts and Clowes; but they can show an unbroken pos-

session of near two hundred years in their ancient house, that has tranquilly looked upon the convulsive struggles of this long period; an extraordinary example of constancy in ancient foot-prints: during centuries that have witnessed the ceaseless movement of nations into new lands, and their transformation in laws, customs, and manners.

Adjacent to their land, between it and the ancient Manor of Onderdonk, is the old cemetery, called after the name of the Onderdonk Manor—the Flower Hill Cemetery: on its beautiful and commanding hill, overlooking the Bay and main shore.

The ground had been immemorially a burial-place; but in 1786, by deed of Daniel and Aertje Rapelye to Adrian, Peter, and Hendrick Onderdonk, Martin Schenck, Ann Rapelye, Thomas Dodge, Andrew Hegeman, Sen. and Jr., and Albert Hegeman, Sen. and Jr., and their heirs; Flower Hill was expressly conveyed by due bounds to the above families, for their use as a family burial-place forever.

Here, in ranks—separated—lie the generations of the dead. Andrew, son of Thomas Dodge, who died 1762 at 28 years, is the eldest. There are in all fifteen grave-stones of the Dodges, down to Richard of 1873.

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